THE EXAMINER;

TERMS. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

PAUL SEYMOUR.

PERLISHER.

Effects of Blavery on Industry. Let us examine the Effects of Slavery on lodustry in all its forms. In the South, manual labor is considered menial and degrading; it is the business of slaves. In the free States, the majority work with their man, not a reproach, but a duty and a digits population in America, and perhaps in the world—out of 19,037 private families in 1845, there were 15,744 who kept no servant, and only 1,069 who had more than one assistant to perform their household labor. In the South, the free man shuns laan a slave country, every freeman is an aristociat," and of course labor is avoid-Where work is disgraceful. free States, not as the enterprising adventur-

is a repreach.

mouth which consumes, the slave only the hand which earns. He labors not for himself, but for another; for another, who conanually wrongs him. His aim, therefore, is to do the least he can get along with. He will practice no economy; no thrift: is to act on men, not directly on things. This circumstance may fit the slaveholder for Politics-of a certain character; it mihis him for the great operations of produc-York with a population of only 2,428,921, coinfort, are the result. had received two hundred and forty-seven

upon things by his own will; in the Soto the rank of things, and they act on mathe labor itself. All the great movements of industry decline where the aristocracy, own the bodies of the laboring class. No fertility sachusetts are consumers to the ame. fitably employed in the coarse operations of National Era. field work. It was so in Italy 2,000 years ago; the rich gardens of Latium, Alba, Tuscany, were the work of freemen. When their owners were reduced to slavery by the Roman conqueror, those gardens became only pastures for buffaloes and swine, Only coarse staples sugar, cotton, rice, corn. tobacco-can be successfully raised by the slaves of America! His rude tillage inpoverishes the soil; the process of tilth

enriches the land the longer he labors. In Maryland, Virginia, and the Caroli-

proprietors rapidly increuses, and the amount the resolutions of Mr. Dickinson, and the from a Republican Chief Magistrate into a Now many hon. members must be aware Treaty of 1814, or the combined fleets of France government is embarrassed—that it would person, must apply elsewhere.

ture of the South. It will also hinder the Cass: advance of manufactures. At Lowell, the "Such, it appears to me, would be the Without an ark for wretched man's abodeton, and reserves a sufficient sum for his Constitution, were this question now first "floating capital;" he hires five hundred presented for consideration, and not con- Mexico is to be conquered and annexed men and women to work his machinery, trolled by imperious circumstances. The Because, in the first place it would be gross. paying them from week to week for the la-bor he has bought. In South Carolina, he Confederation, passed in 1787, and which must buy his operatives also; five hundred was the only act upon this subject in force high and flagrant wrong for us to seize upon, the free States, the majority work with their states, at \$600 each, amount to \$300,000. This additional curvitation of the Constitution, provided and incorporate the territories of that re-This additional sum is needed before a wheel a complete frame of government for the public as our own. I believe it would fix ally amount to £100,000 a year [hear, Thus, in Boston—the richest city of can turn. To start, it requires large capi- country north of the Ohio, while in a terri. a stigma upon the character of this people tal; but capital is what is not so easily ob- torial condition, and for its eventual admistained in a slave State, where there is no sion, in separate States into the Union .-natural stimulus urging the laboring mass And the persuasion, that this ordinance conto production. Men of small capital are tained within itself all the necessary means kept out of the field; business is mainly in of execution, probably prevented any direct the hands of the rich; property tends to accreference to the subject in the Constitution,

cumulate in few hands. free population of the former them is less un- Union. However, eireumstances arose, men of spirit will not submit to it. So the terprise, less activity of body and mind, less which required legislation, as well over the coings in regard to this feeble, unfortunate. men of spirit with independent free men are intelligence, less production, less comfort, and territory north of the Ohio, as over other degraded, and according to the operations high minded but independent free men are less welfare. In the free States, an enterpricentinually getting worse off, or else emissing out of the slave States, into the new sing man, whose own hands are not enough nal Union, ettled to the General Govern- incorporated republic? In vair would the for him to work out his thoughts with, can ment; and, at various times, a more enlarged attempt be made to closo the eyes of maner goes from New England, because he trade in human labor, buying men's work, power has been exercised over the Territo. kind against the gross injustice of this proceer goes from New Prigrand, Decause his condition and seeing the result of that work. That is ries—meaning thereby the different Terri. dure, by throwing around it the flimsy pre-Most of the productive work of the South in all departments. In the present state of the limited grant referred to. How far an now we have the flaming blaze of military Most of the productive work of the society, both parties are gainers by the op- existing necessity may have operated in pro- glory cast over these operations. We besimulus; the natural instinct of production eration. In the South, such a man must ducing this legislation, and thus extending hold them in a light which is in some restimulus; the hatched. The master has the buy the laborers before he can use their by rather a violent implication, powers not spects calculated to mislead, and deceive,

tendencies; some for agriculture, others for tion which produces it. It should be limi- their true character pronounced by the voice ence, letters, the arts useful or elegant. The for new countries, acquired or settled, and condemnation given by mankind. My dethe will practice no economy; no trifit; he will practice no economy; no trifit; he breaks his tools. He will not think for the breaks his tools. He will not think for his master; it is all hand-work, for he only gives what the master can force from him, and he cannot conceal; there is no head and he cannot conceal; there is no invention in the slave; work. There is no invention in the slave; work. There is no invention in the slave; the will practice no economy; no trifit; no develop the mind. He gross income to 20,000. The breaks his tools. He will not think for the he necessary provision for their eventual biberate conviction is that in the judgment to the necessary provision for their eventual damission into the Union; leaving in the products of the master is able to command the muscles, not to the necessary provision for their eventual admission into the Union; leaving in the disciplant of posterity, if we should consummate such admission into the Union; leaving in the mind. He gross income to 20,000. The breaks his tools. He will not think for the necessary provision for their eventual develop the mind. He directs labor made of posterity, if we should consummate such admission into the Union; leaving in the products of the necessary provision for their eventual to the necessary provision for their eventual damission into the Union; leaving in the products of the matter is able to conviction is that in the judgment to the necessary provision for their eventual damission into the Union; leaving in the mind. He discontant the products of the products of the products of the mind. The products of the necessary provision for their eventual to the necessary provision for their eventual to the necessary provision for their eventual admission into the Union; leaving the mind. He gross income to 20,000.

The construction of the American to the products of th master is able to command the muscles, not to the necessary provision for their eventual liberate conviction is that in the judgment fittle smong the masters, for their business ical economists know well the misery which as the people of the States; and they can do The one, it would be said, was an act

of 7,334,431, or one for each 95,505 per. furniture, of hardware, tin-ware, and cutlery, which would give to Congress despotic pow. of 9,728,922, or one for each 17,249 per. wants stimulate the mechanic and the mertwenty-one inventious—more than a fourth giving vent to superior wates. The young any other condition which our institutions tranquility, and regarding the whole human part of all made in the South. But Mas man can turn his hand to the art he likes and the habits of our society recognise.—

pstent lights; more than three times as many this takes place. The "Southern Planter" of parents over their children in Pennsylas the whole South. Works which re- thinks \$20 adequate for the yearly support of vania? And yet it would be as vain to seek as the whole South. The aslave. Add twenty-five per cent. to his es one justifying the interference of the national now acceed to the commission of this irrethe freeman. The South can grow hand of the North which builds the sum \$25; there the legislature in the cases referred to in the original States of the Union. I speak here of an infamous stain. can rear cotton; the free amount of \$75,000,000 a year. In 1845, the inherent power of Congress, and do not ships. The Sou... the annual earnings of the State of Massa-touch the question of such contracts, as may tion of Mexico, because it is as unwise as intelligence of the Not... chusetts were \$114,492,636. This dos be formed with new States when admitted unjust. I know there are some who enter- selves. The income of the see of Durham directly not include the improvements made on the soil, nor bridges, rail-roads, high-ways, houses, shops, stores, and factories, that were

only through the medium of men reduced to the rank of things, and they act on ma. built- for future years. It cannot reasontenal objects against their will. Half the vestment ic that, in addition, so large moral and intellectual effect of labor is ably be suppose. - cent. of the annual thereby lost; half the productive power of a sum, as fourteen pe. 'hy. But on that inhabitants of a Territory are in the conof soil or loveliness of climate can ever make \$100,000,000 a year; that is \$25,000,000 up for the want of industry, invention, and more than four times that number of slaves the

thrift, in the laboring population itself. Ag. would consume. The amount of addition-tution no. riculture will not thrive as under the free al energy, comfort, and happiness, is but to a Territory, man's hand. Slave labor can only be pro- poorly indicated, even by these figures. - by act of Congress.

Ultra Southern Views.

The leading papers and statesmen of the peretualists deponnee the views of Messra. Dallas, Case, Dickinson, &c. We copy from the Charleston Morenry, the organ of that party, the following reply to them and their reasoning: The approach of this mighty struggle for

spoils—the Presidential election—and the disastrous defeat which awaits the Democonsists in killing the land." They who cratic party, in that great contest, unless the ing of Indians, Negroes, and Spaniards of of Lords for State, not religious ends, will keep slavery as a "patriarchal institu- North and South can be united, have brought mixed blood, a power which he denies to all triarchs, become nomadic, and wander from from Mr. DALLAS, resolutions in the Senate Congress, to exclude fourteen States of this the land they have exhausted, to some vir. from Mr. Dickinson, and, within the last Confederacy from participating in the adgin soil. The free man's fertilizing hand few days, a letter from Gen. Cass. The vantages and benefits of such territory, even problem which perplexes is, to prohibit slavery in all the territory we may acquire from tants. nas, the soil is getting exhausted: the old Mexico, without arousing the appreliensions land less valuable than the new. In 1787, of the South; to seem to abandon the Wilsaid Gouverneur Morris, in the National mot Proviso, and yet retain its principle; the Middle States, where a rich and noble support of a Northern candidate for the should look with sleepless vigilence to its cultivation marks the prosperity and happi.

This is the task to which policies of the people with the miscon that they are not sacrificed ness of the people with the miscon that they are not sacrificed ness of the people with the miscon that they are not sacrificed to £15,000 a year; and tore many years etapse, to all all important ever seen.

Ought to be reduced to £15,000 a year; and tore many years etapse, to all all important ever seen.

If the slave labor of the southern states the Bishop of London thought £10,000 a people with the miscon that they are not sacrificed to £15,000 a year; and tore many years etapse, to all all important ever seen.

Ought to be reduced to £15,000 a year; and tore many years etapse, to all all important ever seen.

If the slave labor of the southern states the Bishop of London thought £10,000 a year; and the Bishop of London thought £10,000 a year; and the Bishop of London thought £10,000 a year; and the should look with sleepless vigilence to its possesses within years etapse, to all interest the Bishop of London thought £10,000 a year; and the should look with sleepless vigilence to its possesses within years etapse, to all interest the Bishop of London thought £10,000 a year; and the should look with sleepless vigilence to its possesses within years etapse, to all its posse ness of the people, with the misery and pov- iticians and party leaders have addressed all to party and to President making. erry which overspread the barren wastes of their ingenuity and all their tact. It is, in-Virginia, Maryland; and the other States deed, a Herculean work. Let us warn the disappearance of slavery. The moment you leave the Eastern States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the South and a state with selections from the states of the United States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the United States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the United States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the United States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the United States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the United States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the United States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the United States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the United States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the United States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the United States, and enter New Cherished policy of prehibiting the allowage of the United States, and enter the United States, and the United States, and enter the United S visible. Passing through the Jerseys, and emering Pennsylvanic emering Pennsylvanic entering Pennsylvanic ente entering Pennsylvania, every criterion of ment to acquire. The policy recommended ment, with a view to the conquest—perma. made by the several bishops. Some of subject. Proceed southwardly, and every step you take through the great regions of slaves protestant a desert, increasing with the increasing proportion of these wretched beings.

That the President has not made known the increasing with the increasing proportion of these wretched beings.

The Archbishop of Canterbury returned the Archbishop o At this day, sixty years later, the contrast is yet more striking, as will presently appear. Slavery has wrought after its way. Every has wrought after its way. Every have been devised for the bears its own fruit.

At this day, sixty years later, the contrast is yet more striking, as will presently appear. Slavery has wrought after its way. Every has wrought after its way. Every have acrived in China. The public.

At this day, sixty years later, the contrast is yet of all the of 30 to 120 tone, and 37,000 men. They states will go free schools, free institutions of which with the were willing to his income at £22,216 gross, and £19,182 year; the Americans have 2,000 schoonars will not; and with the nee labor of all the distributed among those which appear of 30 to 120 tone, and 37,000 men. They states will go free schools, free institutions of an ill ine gelist, are every year distributed among those who apply to her Mejesty Queen Adelside for net; but Dr. Lushington the year before, in learning, artizans of every kind, mechanics, of 30 to 120 tone, and 37,000 men. They is a proportion of the distributed among those will not; and with the nee labor of all the Congress, whether they were willing to his income at £22,216 gross, and £19,182 year; the Americans have 2,000 schoonars will not; and in the met and stributed among those will not an intervent and attributed among those will not at the Merchanics, and an all of quintals. The learning artizans of every kind, mechanics, of 30 to 120 tone, and 37,000 men. They states will go free schools, free institutions of an intervent and attributed among those will be states will go free schools, free institutions of an intervent and attributed among those will be states will go free schools, free institutions of an intervent and attributed among those will be states will go free schools, free institutions of an intervent and attributed among those will be states will go free schools, free institutions of an intervent and attributed among those will be states will go fre Slavery discourages the immigration of able but poor men from the free States.

Thut the proposition is, that to the inhabitants of the territory, not when they shall their the states and added that a deThey go elsewhere to call their to call their the states.

Thut the proposition is, that to the inthe proposition is the proposit They go elsewhere to sell their labor; all tion of a Territory, shall be submitted the of Mexico. the Soutern States afford proof of this. question whether slavery shall exist within

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848.

of cultivated land, of wealth, of population, letter of Gen. Cass, deny to Congress the Military Despot. of comfort. In the South, the proprietor power to prohibit slavery in such territory, "When, (said Mr. Badger,) on the presmust also buy his workmen; the poor man but affirm that the power exists, as an inci- ent plan of the campaign, is this war to who seeks a market for his work, not his dent to sovereignty, in the inhabitants of a end?

Territory during its Territorial condition .-This cause has long impeded the agricul. The following is the language of General And blood of earth flow on as they have flowed

manufacturer builds his mill, buys his cot- construction put upon this provision of the further thair vesting in Congress the right to Compare a slave and a free State. In the admit the States formed under it into the the business of the merchant-munufacturer torial Governments—than is conveyed by tences which patriotism might suggest. Sir, work, but intelligent labor he cannot thus directly given, I know not. But certain it but when the excitement of the present day, buy.

buy. but intelligent labor he cannot thus directly given, I know not. But certain it but when the excitement of the present day, is, that the principle of interference should shall have passed away, and they shall be Men are born with different tastes and not be carried beyond the necessary implica. looked at in the clear light of history, and commerce, navigation, manufactures, for sci- ted to the creation of proper governments of truth, there will be a universal verdict of happens to Ireland from this source—not to mention others and worse.

So, at any rate, as soon as their political in. perpetrated by Monarchs, hereditary rulers, at £4,229 net, put flowing the maratime powers of this dependence is recognized by admission into men born to govern and who had been crossed to £5,200 in 1843. Hereford and This circumstance may fit the slaveholder for Politics—of a certain character; it not fits him for the great operations of productions of the productions of his own farm two indexes and worse.

In Connecticut, every farmer and day-lated the Union. During this temporary condition, it is hardly expedient to call into experimentality of interesting the number of men engaged to £5,200 in 1843; Hereford, put the Union. During this temporary condition, it is hardly expedient to call into experimentality of interesting the uninisters of the Union. During this temporary condition, it is hardly expedient to call into experimentality of interesting the uninisters of the uninisters of the Union. During this temporary condition, it is hardly expedient to call into experimentality of interesting the uninisters of the uninisters of the Union. During this temporary condition, it is hardly expedient to call into experimentality of interesting the uninisters of the Union. During this temporary condition, it is hardly expedient to call into experimentality of interesting the uninisters of the Union. During this temporary condition, it is hardly expedient to call into experimentality of interesting the uninisters of the uninisters of the uninisters of the uninisters of the uninisters.

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The production of the uninisters of the uninisters of the un In or handiwork, but also of tea, coffee, sugar, which questions the intelligence of a respec-1846, there were seventy-six patents grant. rice, molasses, solt and spices; of cotton, table portion of our citizens and whose limed by the national office for inventions made woolen, and silk goods, ribbons and bon- itation, whatever it may be, will be rapidly and exercised what they believed to be their in fourteen slave States, with a population nets, of shoes and hats, of beds and other approaching its termination—an authority

undertake to prescribe the terms of marriage of that distant age would find-In a slave population, the reverse of all in New York, or to regulate the authority

into the confederacy."

until they are extended to it and irreparable destruction. The Territories are the States of the Union common property of the . 1-rate Statesin their character of Confect or or the the reward of their common vatu., acquisitson of their common treasuro.

gress as the trustee of all the States, has is urisdiction over it for the common benefit of them all, and it is conceded cannot perpetrate the injustice and wrong of excluding from them the citizens or property of any one of the joint owners. Yet Gen, Cass asserts what will government do? . for the inhabitants of a Territory; consistwith its own motley and mongrel inhabi-

Monstrous as is this proposition, there is reason to fear that it has been adopted, inconsiderately it is hoped, by a number of

In his speech on the ten Regiment Bill,

The free man from the North will not put immed and his intelligent industry on a level with the slave, degraded and despised. In the free States, the farmer buys his land and his cattle, hirs men to aid him in the likely to become the work—he buys their labor. Both parties are served—this with labor, that with employment. There is no degraded and despised and despised and despised and despised and despised and despised and despised. The inhabitants of the portion which is likely to become the work—he buys their labor. Both parties are served—this with labor, that with employment. There is no degradation but remains of regulars and 25,000 volume. There is no degradation but remains of regulars and 25,000 volume. There is no degradation but removes a large remove a first old their labor, will themselves who at first old their labor, will themselves of selling their services. It requires little cattle with the search and America give bounties and chief the return was set down at £10,600; but the return the liberies of the country. That our metal best nurseries for seamen in the works.

France and America give bounties and chief the recommendation of the country. That our his labor, the triple of the inhabitants of the portion which is likely to become the works. And in addition to all this, the Administration sake for the area of £40 per cent.

He now came to the case of the Bishop of £40 per cent.

He now came to the case of the Bishop of £40 per cent.

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He now came to the case of the southern states occupy the was set down at £12,204. It is the present of the Nike. He died of the content of the country. The out his liberies of the country. The other the most of the country. The out his labor, that with the most of the southern states occupy the was set down at £12,500 and the the most of the present of £40 per cent.

The time the return of the Mike. Administration of the country. The the first of the co

And ebbs but to re-flow." I earnot vote, sir, for any plan by which which all successive ages would not be able

to wipe out. No oblivion that thousands of years could hrow over it-no darkness with which the lapse of ages could surround it, sould preure, from being apparent to all posterity. How could our future historians, and poets be able to relate the tale of this country's

lowed the example of their predecessors, 1831 at £5,300, put down at £4,700, and and exercised what they believed to be their risen in 1843 to £5,728; Oxford, returned men. What a contrast it forms to the British comparably more dangerous to the public sons; at the same time, there were 564 of crockery and glass-ware, of clocks and er, uncontrolled by the Constitution, over mitted by a republican government, based granted to the free States, with a population jewelry, of books, paper and the like. His most important sections of the common on principles of equal rights and professing friendship and good will to all mankind sons. Maryland, by her position, partakes chant, they stimulate him in return, all servant may be regulated or annihilated by seeking for national happiness and national more of the character of the free States than grow up together; each has a market at its legislation, so may the relation of hus-glory in the pursuit of the peaceful arts, enmore of the character of the new states than bonne, a market continually enlarging and band and wife, of parent and child, and of gaged in the establishment of justice and race as brethren in blood, entitled to their part of all made in the South. But Mas should be accompassed and made sixty two; and New best. Industry, nctivity, intelligence, and was should be accompassed and the made sixty two; and New best. Industry, nctivity, intelligence, and the writers the only prelate who said there would proba-

> "Nor florid prose nor honied lies of rhyme, Can blazen evil deeds or consecrate a crime. am not willing that my country should

I am opposed to the seizure and annexa. tain a different opinion, but it does seem was calculated at £19,000 a year. The He has no just conception of sovereignty clear to me that the accomplishment of such Bishop was allowed a choice by the comof Government, or of national law, who does a measure as the incorporation of Mexico, missioners whether he would make over to not know that a Territory has not the right whether her people are to be introduced into them £11,000 and take chance for what of self-government, and is not a sovereignty. a community of rights with us, or to be held the see made over £8,000, or whether they It has only such rights as are confirmed by as a degraded and conquered province— should make him an annual payment of the Government to which it belongs. The whether they are to sustain towards us the £8,000, and keep the remainder. The onto of Mas. dition of a conquered people—are not citi- fore had, in a state of perpetual pupilage—bling transaction, and it appeared that he cannot of zens of the United States, and can become or whether the mode and form in which made a very good thing of it, for the income auch only by admission of a Territory into their future condition and character are to be he received was, according to the returns, Il nion as a State. Neither the Consti- established, must inevitably in the hour of £12,000 a year.

The English Church. The late excitement shout the appointment of

taken by dignitarios. The Dean of Here- chy was taken away from the poor elergy, will be daveloped in every possible manner the Methodists in Cayaga district, N. Y. ford avows that he So do other protestants. political one. The Bishaps are sen. they resist the State, they fall. They win lu tion," must adopt the barbarism of the pa. forth a letter from Mr. Buchanan, a speech the States, through their common trustee, pendence, but sacrifice their salaries. "The iaw" says one authorized to speak, "will not s!-

low them to hold both." What these salaries are, Mr. Horsman stated in a speech in parlisment, from which we copy the following:

On a former occasion the Archbishop of Canterbury said that he thought the revenues of his see much too large, and they ring their lives—although they admitted that and greatness. they were too great, and ought to be cur-

President of the United States.

That the war thus began, has been proseplaced to the discharge of their diffuser of the episcothey were guided by a return of the episcothey were guided by a r

public.

That the present plan of the war, as announced by the War Department, must ir.

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The present plan of the war, as announced by the War Department, must ir. of Mexico.

Thut the further prosecution of the war expected. Accordingly his future income

see of London were decrease of income, an Grand Bank and the other Banks remote from idea of all these buildings rising up did not fit across the mind of the right rev. prelate ! [hear, hear.] Five years before there had been an act of Parliament obtained for had been an act of Parliament obtained for the express purpose of promoting them, ed in dragging forth the treasures of the deep. [hear, hear.] Terraces were springing up in [near, hear.] Terraces were springing up in every direction, and a mine of wealth was thus secured to the Bishop of London which he was almost afraid to calculate; it had,

acres of ground had been erected, and although the right rev. prelate had signed up. On our own uninhabited coasts the Ameri-

creased to £5,200 in 1843; Hereford, put statistics: to £5,223; Norwich, income returned in in 1831 at £2,648; future income estimawould be declared that the act was com- ted at £1,628; income in 1843, £2,659; Salisbury, in 1831, returned at £4,000 too much to say that the Newfoundland Fisher- To meet any deficiency of the revenue to £7.122 net, and £8,166 gross. The In a dabate in the United States Senate, on the bly be an increase in the future income; opinion we are completely on a par with her. I but, like all the rest, ho was mistaken, for married m ture calculations (cheers.)

Let them look to the effect of this system of management on the dioceses them-

or laws of the United States apply its completion doon the Union to certain The hon, member then urged for the necessity of further inquiry into these matters, contrasting this enormous profusion of wealth many of the working clergy. The poor Bishop Hampden has caused a great many in-quirles as to the true condition of this body as a quirles as to the true condition of this body as a stace between Lord John Russel, and a lect that every shilling given to the hierarwill not vote for Hampden. and that it was their duty, for the sake of that human ingenuity or enterprise can in-The question arises, these men, and for the sake of the Church, The contract is a to see that the revenues of the Church were The contract is a to see that the revenues of the Church were to the House justly administered. The honorable genand If tleman concluded by moving three resolu-

> clesiantic se that the provisions of the Act 6th to this House that the provisions of the Act 6th and 7th, Will. IV., cap. 77, so far as relates to and 7th, Will. at from the reports, furnished by the ec-

From the New York Tribune. The Newfoundland Fisherice. Newfoundland is destined, and that b

the Bishop of London thought £10,000 a space in North American history. Its cappear enough for his see; but they both perpacities are immense; it possesses within goes to these territories, the free labor of all bering four hundred souls." sisted in retaining their present revenues du- and around it the elements of future power the states will not; and the political institu-

To "yee a o 25, 1 gar ...

the shore, is the best nursery for able and expetegether engressed by Foreigners passing along these lnexhaustible Banks. Swarms of French led banner float without rival or competitor on the English Banks of Newfoundland."

gaging in the deep sea fisheries, the price of has been named and has many friends in the several States for the Presidency—his opin-After all the increase which one low its intrinsic value. His remedy is free would naturally suppose must have taken trade. He would place the French and ated, and tend to direct the publi place in his income it was singular enough that in the next remarks to be none the right rep, prelate that a laught of the right rep, prelate that a laught of the right representation of the remarks and secure to them free entry into colonial bays and coasts, released of all residents. contrary, in the year 1843, after all those ment of their system of bounties, and free My Dear Sir:—To all human appearsplendid buildings had been erected, the re- access to their markets and those of the ance the termination of this miserable war turn made by the Bishop of London was actually less than it was in 1831. At that period he made his net income to be £13,
tian objects, that, If adopted, it would not was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally 900; but in 1843 it was reduced to £12,- afford a reciprocal advantage for the boon commenced, by marching our army into dis-400, not withstanding buildings covering 400 to be conferred. The Nova Scotian re- puted territory in the possession of Mexico.

wards of 2,000 leases thear, hear.] Now, can fishermen have often come into port, with to the war on just and honorable principles. he should like to have some explanation of such superior force that they have appropriated this [hear, henr.] They could not possibly to drive Calculate research from their anchorage a treaty should be made, they should call this [hear, heur.] They could not possibly doubt the correctness of an episcopal return—is laugh]—but what must they think of episcopal inanagement? [hear, hear.] The Bishop of Durham raturned his gross income at £21,000, and the net income at £19,000. His future income he put down at £17,890. Instead of this, however, the net income rose to £22,000, and the gross income to 26,000. The Bishop of St. Asaph estimated his income at

gives an aggregate of 51,500 men employed in bosts not calculated to make seamen: it is not system of banking that could be devised.

estimated at £6,500; returned in1843 at their mercantile marine equals that of England, cannot be made at this rate, let the admin-Bishop of Llandaff returned the income Oregon Question it was said by Mr. Clayton:

"We have at this time a commerce of shall cause the people to feel the expense of his see in 1831 as £924, and he was 2,417,000 tons of shipping; England has 2,420,- of the war. All wars should be accompa-

but, like all the rest, ho was mistaken, for mercial marine, or greater interests to protect addition to the sacrifice of life, what we it turned out that life the year 1843, it had than we. If so, I would like to know in what pay for military glory. This was the policy decreased to £915 [laughter.] Neverthe it consists. We have now 700 whale ships in in the better days of the republic. less, it was upon these statements that the the Pacific Ocean; we have an extensive In-

Mr. Morris gives an interesting account of the progress of Agriculture in Newfoundland and awards high, and evidently welldeserved credit to Sir John Harvey, as having exerted himself to the utmost while in that island to promote its best interests.

The Question.

ing Post, a leading Democratic paper: "THE FREE LABOR OF ALL THE STATES, OR THE SLAVE LABOR OF THE SOUTHERN STATES .- Which shall occupy the wilder. ness of Oregon and California, and that

and energetic population, and its resources Canada West, among the B. commerce, manufactures, and every branch are receiving intimations of the existence, here of labor that can reward man will start up. and there, of special religious interest at the tions, of which the principal was to the ln a few years, and as if by magic, a thousand keels will be launched from the west- pear, not generally the result of any special exern coast into the broad bosom of the Paci-

episcopal inconces, has not been carried out to Asia, will feel at every port the invigorating the intentions of Parliamout. float under the stars and stripes, and the commerce on the Pacific will present a spectacle unrivalled by any thing the world has

In the Halifax Nova Scotian of the 29th ject of perpetuating that slave labor. Here ult., we have met with selections from a late will be an end to all political progress. almost unknown, or if it comes at all it will be after the clamors for constitutional re-

180 tons, and 10,082 open boats.—Newfoundland is also stated to be well adapted to agriculture, and is evidently one of the best nurseries for seamen in the world.

France and America give bounties and France and America give bounties and France and America give bounties and selections and the universe, which is to clevate and improve the universe, which is to clevate and improve teem are Americans. Mr. Preser adds an every man, and secure to him the greatest wish for a large increase of laborers.

NEANDER VAN ESS.—Late German papers an universe are selected and improve teem are Americans. Neander van Ess.—Late German papers an universe and its rays far across the Pacific, and the other nine-teem are Americans. The selected are the universe, which is to clevate and improve teem are Americans. Neander van Ess.—Late German papers an universe are the universe of laborers.

Neander Van Ess.—Late German papers an universe are the universe and improve teem are Americans. Neander van Ess.—Late German papers an universe are the universe and the universe are the universe and the universe are the universe are the universe and the universe are the unive

of the Bishop of London's Paddington estate, upon which an immense number of buildings had rison up. Was it possible to altogether abandoned to the French and America of the better to wait until the territory was ambuildings had rison up. Was it possible to altogether abandoned to the French and American der the friends of the free labor of all the believe that in 1831, when a return was de-liberately made that all the prospects of the slave labor can spring a decision upon them. Now, and now only, is the moment for decisive action. By delay, the brightest anrienced sesmen. This important fishery is alever extinguished."

Judge Melenn and the War.

The following letter was written by a genleman in this State, and has been furnished us for publication. The opinions of our dis-British ships of 250 tons, we are told, of ending it, should be known—Judge Mcwould loose over \$4,000 in a season by en- Lean occupies a high official position, and ions and suggestions will be highly apprecitention to the ruinous consequences of this

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1848.

And, I think, that Congress, who, unques-

on a decrease; Chester, estimated in 1831 Concerning the maratime powers of this tion of paper. Such an emission would conthe American Fisheries, chiefly in the deep sea circulation a dollar, but reduce it as rapidly exclusively to an in-shore fishery, in small open morals and the public liberty, than any other

gioss, future income estimated at £5,000; isa, instead of being a nursery for British, is the pay the current expenses of the war. I returned in 1843 at £7,200; Worceswould authorize loans at par, paying not ter, in 1831, £6,509 net; future income men.

The Americans have already boasted that more than six per cent. interest, and if loans istration resort to a system of taxation, which

The late war with England was nobly parable wrong, which would place upon her commissioners proceeded to make their fubut by the payment of taxes. And they will sustain every just war, in which our country shall be involved. But I risk nothing in saying that an attempt to adopt such a system of taxation would wind up this Mexican war in sixty days. And this shows that the war should be put an end to. This may be done by Congress in ninety The following is from the New York Even- days, and I pray God that they may do it.

Very truly yours, JOHN McLEAN

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS .- The religious papers large tract of country now comparatively from different sections of our widely extended uninhabited, which may be acquired from country, continue to mention the existence of Mexico?

If the slave labor of the southern States sual degree of religious feeling pervading one. with the poverty and even privations of not; and the country will be given up chief. in Windsor county, Vermont, there is also said not; and the country will be given up chief. ly to agricultural pursuits. If the free labor In West Bradford, Mass., there has existed years the country will teem with an active vival has been in progress for three months. A revival is reported as in progress at l'ickering. agriculture and the trade connected with it, from nearly every section of the country we

> dinary means of religious improvement. THE BLACKS.-Rev. Thomas Savage, Episco pal Missionary, who has been compelled by failure of health to relinquish his connection with the Mission at Cape Psimas, Africa, says, in a recent letter to the "Spirit of Missions"—
> "After a good deal of deliberation, I have concluded to occupy St. Mary's Church at Laurel Iliti, near Natchez, and in connection with this, perform Missionary duty on three exten-

ertions, but of the blessing of heaven on the or-

CONVERTED JEWS .- The Rev. C. W. H. San'l. don Episcopal Jews Society, says in the Jewish

He informs his readers that the French form have been heard, as in Maryland, for This is the first time that the chair has been oc-

A Problem

South Carolina has less than twonty persons to the square mile; and her citizens are leaving her genial climate and rich soll by thousands! Massachusetts, with a sterife land, and a hard climate, has over an hundred to the square mile, and the value of land is rising In all ports

Full and Explicit!

The Charleston Mercury, as quoted by the Era, declared in its editorial of Dec. 21st as fullows:

Now we do not ask or desire that the Congrees of the United States shall establish slavery in any new territory: that it cannot do.

A good Nign?

Every man who is for free discussion-and who is not? must rejoice to observe-not only, that slavery is becoming a general topic of debate and conversation-but that It Is discussed with more caimness and thoroughness on all

One Instance we give in to-day's paper, in Mr. CLAY's able and eloquent Colonization cision Lord Eldon might meks. He entered the speech. Not a harsh word is to be found in it! following lines, descriptive of a day in Lord Not a single thought unkindly expressed! He Eidon's Court. speaks freely; speaks earnestly to the abolitionists of the North, to the nitras of the Southto ail men.

Another may be found in Mr. Patragy's strong speech in the House at Washington He blinks no question and dodges no issue. He examines thoroughly the positions set forth in defence of slavery by Mr. CLINGMAN of North Carolina. But he does it calmly, in admirsble temper and with a truly christian opirit.

Yet another instance, may be observed in Mr. CLINGHAN's speech in defence of the South and of sisvery. He acknowledges what is wrong in the conduct of the perpetualists; he dividends of Railroad corporations in that vicicondemns what he thinks improper in the ac- pity, recently declared, amount to one militon by tax of \$500. tion of the abolitionists. But his tone is manly, of dollars. The dividende ara, Woncester \$175,and marked by a liberal courteey. He does not deal to denunciation, abuse; ha reasons, appeals to the common sense and better feelings of men. This is as it should be. If we can (and we \$88,200; Old Colony \$42,000; Portiand aud can if we will) make this the common spirit, Portsmouth \$36,000; Fall River \$30,000; Conno one need apprehend, anywhere, any difficulty in the fullest and freest discussion of elevery. New Bedford \$26,000. And what is our boasted freedom of speech worth, if this cannot be done?

Population.

We have said over and over again that population is the source of power and progress, and that without it, neither city nor country can thrive.

Suppose, for a moment, that Kentncky was as thickly settled as Ohio, and labor free, would ington be limited to the numbers they uaw contain? Would fields be vacant around them, and the population to the square mile be emali as it is? If we look at Cincinnati, having now, with her surburbs, one hundred and ten thousend souls, if we look at the country adjoining, we shail find every foot of soil improved, and land for tillage divided off into ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty acres, and occupied by the sudustrious, and hard-working. Ail these are producers. If we turn our attention home, or to the towns of the State, we heve as and email farmers, especially those who are married cannot be induced by any ordinary temptation to settle among us. A large body of our population are non-producers. Hence we barely maintain our own; we fear, indeed, the next census will show that the State has lost in popplation and power.

The cause of this is palpable enough. not, using the figures already used, and prepered by another, we can make it so, to any one who

New England, New York, New Jarsey, and Penusyivania, contained 1,961,372

Here was a fair start! The difference between best; the promise of success and growth seemed brightest for her. None, indeed, could have doubted as to her increase in wealth, and power, and greatness. Yet see what the census of 1840, tells :

Delaware, Maryland, Virglnia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia,

Kentucky contained The Free States named obove - 6,767,052 " la fifty years those State States," oays our authority; " had lacreased 179 per cent.; these free States 213 per cent., or with sixty-roda per

Test this matter in another way, or by another table, In 1790, the entire population of the of Mass. Slave States was 1,961,372.

cent. greater rapidity !"

a Include the new Slova States and they contained Alf the Free States

"The Sieve States had increased 279 per cent; the free, 394, the latter increasing with a rapidi-

ty one hundred and fifteen per cent. greater We can bring this matter, hawever, closer

home. There be those among ue who remamber when this was the far-west, and a wilderness. freedom was on one side; elavery on the other. Up North the climate is severe; unhealthful .-Here, and farther South, it is genial, and the soil as fertile as man could desire. And we had the etart; a fair etart, too; and that is a great matter in the movements of population. But see the result in the new States, free and slave :

Lonisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkausas, Tennessee, Missonri, Kantucky contained of souls - - -Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan,

Who, then, believed that these four free States would ever catch up to us? Who dreamed that the 1st Sept. last, amounts to near eleven mil- vention, as the ineignia of the Republic of Lithey would envise no? "I left Ohie," said a lions. The Journal of Commerce of the 26th, beria, and ordered to be employed to mark its veteran pioneer, "believing that Kentucky says: would be foremost of all the Western States, and Lonisville first among all western cities." Such and a small amount will probably go by the mext eteamer. But this coin was purchased before the decline in bille, and is sent forward square blue ground covering in depth five told by the census of 1840

1840. Ohio, Indiana, Iilinois, Michigan, with Wisconsin and Iowa, hed

Lonisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentncky, and Florida contained "In fifty years, the new slave States had increased 323 per cent., and the new free States, ONE THOUSAND AND NINETY PER CENT !"

Oue further test-the severest yet-for this puts freemen against freeman. And who can object? It is but fair to both aides-indeed it is the best method after all of proving the tremendone evil of alavery in sapping every source o strength, and retarding all true growth. Let ue, then, compare the growth of the whitee in free aud slave States.

Free in aleva States. 1,394,847 4,848,105 Free States. 1,930,125 1790 Observe. In 1790, the difference was triffing It was only 536,278! But in 1840, how the freemen of the alave States fell behind the number

a in the free States. The diff

THE EXAMINER . IS, FOUR MILLION, EIGHT HUNDRED AND REVERTY NINE, SEVEN SUNDRED AND EIGHTT-EIGHT SOULS IN favor of the free States!

In other words, "in fifty years the free persons in the slave States had increased 247 per cent; the free persons of the free States, FOUR HUNDRED AND FOUR PEr cent."

Say now, most bitter and prejudiced defender of slavery, can you coubt or deny the fact that slavery weakens, impoverishes, and hinders the of this conclusive testimony, question the fact, that, but for this incubre, Kentucky new would have been in population and power one of the first States of the Union? Slavery alone is the couse of our decrease, and until we rid ourselves of it we shall never feel the spring and life which ever churacterize a greet and growing Capt. Henry of the 3rd Infantry. people-never have rail-roads circling the State-Internal improvements leaping over, er plercing through our mountaine-common schools bringing light and liberty to the peor man'e cabin-und energy, industry and invention, developing our hidden resources, and meking the whole iand teem with intelligence and members of the legislatures in the different States.

A day in Lord Eldon's Court. Lord Campbell tells an anecdete which law vers will relish. The regular reporter leit his note-book in the hands of Sir George Rosa, with the request that he would note for him any de-

> Mr. Lesch Made a speech Angry, neat, but wrong: Mr. Hart On the other part Was heavy, dull and long: Mr. Parker, Made the case darker, Which was dark enough without: Mr. Cooke

Cited his book

The Boston Post save that the semi-annual 000; Western \$160,000; Maine \$119,000; Fitchburg \$106,500; Eastern \$100,000; Lowell \$72. 000; Providence 316 per cent. on \$2,520,000;

And the chancellor said-"I pourt."

School Books.

We have received from Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. of New York several works belonging to their excellent series of school books.

GRAHAM'S ENGLISH SYNONYMES IS S WORK IN which the most important synonymes of the Engilsh language are classified and explained .--This book will be of great advantage not only to the pupile of our schools, but to ell who wish to have a thorough understanding of the English nake him familiar with the application of the

Mandeville's Course or Reading and the litbook which forms an introduction to the the social circle? Every attempt to make un should meet with encouragement.

The Appletons have added another to their valuable series of elementary Franch works; this is Rowan's Modern French Reader. This, mar, De Fivas' Elementary French Reader, end Collot's Dramatic Reader, will be sufficient to give the pupil a complete knowledge of all the important principles of the language: The book before us consists entirely of selections from modern French writers, as Bulzoc, Dumss, the two was trifling. Taking into consideration Gnizot, Hugo, Lamartine, Merle D'Aubigne, the superlority of the South in soil, climate, Michelet, Sonlie, Sue, Sismondi, Thierry, and natural advantages, her position was the Thiere, De Tocqueville, &c., and is intended to make the pupil acquainted with the French of place in language, and the power of fashion is

Such a book as this was greatly needed.

Louisville Anetard. We have received from the Manufacturen Mesers. Manry & Tannehill, a bettle of their mustard. When we say it is superior to tha Lexington, our readers will understand that we heve exhausted our vocabulary of praise.

Tha telegraphic despatches ie-night contradict the rumor of the death of Senator Davia,

Majer Gen. Lambert, commander of the British forces in Caneda, died at Kingston un United States and the recerved rights of the the 4th nit., aged 65.

We hope these rumors may prove true; but gret to say do not coafirm them.

The etcamer Yaliabusha, from the Red River, rith a heavy cargo of Cotton, bound for New asserts opposite principles, affirms, that Con-Orleane, was entirely destroyed by fire on the grees has power over the entire subject. 18th last, and forty persons are supposed to have perished with her, either hy fire or drowning. Among the killed was the Rev. David Page and child. Mr. Page was formerly Pastor of Christ's church in this city. Mrs. Page was

Specie.

Those well advised on this subject, say the abie. "outward run" has measurably ceased. The

The London Packet this week took \$100,000,

dred thousand dollars in coin have been receiv-Treasury Notes, however, are being rapidly absorbed. The Banks are now becoming strong In coin, and the Government weak.

Division and Demanciation.

The Oid Hunker Damocrate of New York met in Convention at Albany on the 26th January. The address adopted repudiates the Wilmot Provise, and denounces tha "Baraburnars," also Democrats, as traitors.

The people of this State are asking to be annexed. Very little doubt exists as to the fact. An agent is now in Washington urging the Cof the 100,000 souls that left Great Britain for

Lauret from Mexico. The ateamship New Orleans arrived from summary of the news received by the Picay- position, remerkable for its condensation, cleat-

The loss in consequence of the attack upo the train under Col. Miles, will fall principally upon foreign merchauts, to whom the pack to reason upon the author's facts, or edmit his mules etolen belonged. One English firm lost properly to the amount of \$54,000. It le exprogress of the South? Dare you, in the face pected that Gen. Twiggs will assess upon the district of Orizaba, whience the brigands came, the amount lost. Ten or twelve men were killed in the skirmish. The portion of the train creete, or quicken a maral power in them which ent off, had incontionely lagged behind. The ship Ocean arrived at Vera Cruz, from

New York, with recruits under commend of

A mail via Orizaba, brought dates from th city of Mexicu, to the 1st of January. Gen. Scott had lestted an onier assessing upon the States of Mexico, occupied or to be occupied by and collecting officers now in commission, and hertofore charged with the collection of the federal dues of any kind, are, individually, to be held responsible lu their persons and property for the collection and full payment of the assess ment-one twelfth monthly. Articles of oubpart, in payment of the tax. Should eny State fail to pay its assessment, the functionaries of sald State are to be slexed and imprisoned, and their property converted to the use of the American army; and, on the failure of these measures to enforce the regular payment of the amount assessed, the commanding officers of the United to collect it from the "wealthier inhabitaots."

The usual dues heriofore levied on the precione metals, in the interior, by the Mexican government, are to be continued and collected for lished that) is, unquestionably, true. Slavery the military cheet of the army.

By an order of the civil and military govarnor of the city of Mexico, three gaming houses and no more, are hereafter to be allewed in that city; and these are each to pay, in advance, a month-

city of Mexica, but the United States Dragoons unmbers of them not being abie to read the can bear," said ha to his heathen subjects, "who had failed to come up with them.

Dates had been received from Queretaro to the 28th of December. Hopes were then enternecticut River \$34,000; Taunton Branch and tained that the approaching Congress would have a quorum, and there was much less talk of pronnuclamentce and revolutions. A letter of the 26th, save that all porties are egreed not to send commissioners to Washington, arbitration being prefemble to that stage of degradation.

Democratic Views.

Mr. McLane (Democrat) of the Baltimore Congressional District has made the best defenca of the war we have yet read in the House. We cannot give his speech-it is too long-nor a synopsis of it-for that would weaken his ar- and-forty years, and it were hard to show rights of States, in the following paragraph :-The principal and main objection, eir, that I ant exercise to the lutellect of the pupil, and to tion of Mex can territory, will doubtiess be ap piled to the policy here indicated, and lies in the supposed extension of slavery among a people and over territory from which it is now excluded by municipal law. This objection, sir, i regard as of little weight-not because i am in any wise insensible to the outrage which such a ferced extension of such an justitution over an unwilling people would constitute. I regard this objection, sir, of little weight, because I do not believe the act of acquisition, of itself, would uneessariiv extend this institution over the ter rllory so acquired. Still less do I believe that exquisite pleasure a good reader may impart to the subjugation of all Mexico, and the subsequent government of that country by the inhabitants thereof, under free and republican in improvement lu the present state of thinge stitutions, would ever result in the extension of slavery beyond the limits where it now exists -Further, sir, I do not believe that any act of the federal government of the United States can either ereate or abolish slavery any where, within

or without our present limits. The powers of our federal government over tha institution of slavery are limited; let, to their enumeration, in fixing the ratio of Cougressional representation; 2d, to their arrest and restoration when fugitiees from labor; and 3d, to prohibit their importation or their immigra tion from abroad subsequent to the year 180%. Territory aequired by the United States with slavery existing therein as a domestic municipal institution, as Florida and Louisiana, would remain slave territory without regard and without the sanction of treaty stipulatious to make it so,

or to gnaranty its existence. On the other hand, territory acquired withou our own day. Changes are constantly taking the existence therein of this municipal institution, would remain free, so far as any power of Cougress to create it there, or to declare that it should exist there, is concerned. The people who may have abolished it therein, or who may have failed to create it there, are alone possessed of sovereignty over it-being a purely domestic local, and peculiar institution, recognized by the federal constitution as such within the limits of such sovereignty as may have established itan institution recognised as existing in virtue of a sovereignty apart from, and independent of, lient-the whip; Is the female coy and reluctthe federal constitution, though not inconsistent ant-the whip. with it. lisnes it is, sir, I believe territory acquired by the United States, either by purchase or canquest, and inhabited by people who become citizens of the United States, will maintain and establish such municipal institutions as are most sistent with the constitution and laws of the

> Constitution acts in this matter, and that Southera man or party who takea different ground, or word for the brutaliest inhumanity !

Republic of Liberia.

Tha Naw York Journal of Commerce, says that the colored people of that city are taking strong that the weak and passionate cannot remeasures to send out some of their most respeciin that direction if the report should be favor-

whole amount of coin shipped to Enrope since following flag and seal were adopted by the connationality:

in its claws. A view of the ocean with a ship ed here, and large sums in American gold have under sail. The sun just emerging from the been deposited in the Banke for want of a better waters. A palm tree, and at ite base a plongit elaves; of braising them with a "paddlo" we market. The amount of duties paid in just and apaca, Beneath the embieme, the words now is quite large, but hardly ten per cent. la "Repable of Liboria," and above the embleme In spicce, so that the quantity of coin in the the autienal motte, "the love of liverty brought Sub-Treasury le gradually diminishing. The Sr. Louis, Jan 29.

Lewie Thomas Glendey and one companion arrived to-day from Oregon City, which place they left on the 23d of September, 1847. They bring as news, but a lot of letters for various ersons, among which is one to President Polk, Thos. II. Benton, &c. Sur Faver.-The British ship India arrived

thirty-nine of the passengers from ship fover.

Canada, to seek a home, 25,000 have died!

ness, force; it has, too, that giow of eloquence about it which is ours to win the attention, and command the sympathy, of all who are prepared

Theodore Parker's Letter.

A Northern man in writing on Slavery may lave a twofold object; the first being to rouse the attention of the free States-to fix their eye and heart upon the evil-and, by doing so, to shall be exerted directly and earnestly to reach

and remove it;-the second, to couvince the

South, to persuade it to hear, to cousider, to act. confully, both objects. Its array of facts, its which makes us hall every manifestation of instartling contracts of the growth and power of free and slave States, its clenching proof as to the cause of this difference, its massive argitour troops, an aounal tax, amounting to about ments in defence of justice, could not fail, if three millions of dellars. The Governors and presented to the Southern mind, to make a deep, perhaps a lasting and active impression upon it. But owing to certain strong expressious—to the manner in which some of his views are expressed-to what will be regarded by many an errors of serious import—we fear its circulation will uot be much extended in the South. True, no man should reject or refuse to consider tha truth sistence and foraga may be taken wholly or in of fact or of reasoning, because of a few mistakes in figures or argument. True, also, that such mistakes do not affect the general correctnees of an author. Still they will produce this result, though Mr. l'arker, "as a man of integrity, writes to each American as a man, having confidence in his integrity and love of men, and bids film read with what prejudice he may, but States' forces within the delinquent States, are decide and act according to reason and con-

What Mr. Parker save, for instance, about the effect of Siavery upon education (we have pubretarde it; nay, as to that, Slavory prevents its State has good common schools? What oue can claim any thing that looks like a good system of education? Nothing, worth mentioning, has the truthe of christianity! Spare not Slavery, sorest of ell evile upon the State! Spare notining which keeps fathers and mothers and their children in deepest mentel biindness! But not content with doing this, Mr. l'arker adde the foilowlug sweeping declarations:

"Whence come the men of superior education who occupy the Puipits, exercise the professions of Law and Medicine, or fill the chairs of the Professors in the Colleges of the Union? Al nost all from the North, from the free States. There is preaching every where. But sourch and deciare that families shall not be separated the whole Southern States for the last seveningle preacher of any eminence in any pulpi of a slave-holding State; a single ciergyman remarkable for ability in his cailing, for great the main principle he avows, as regards the ideas, for eloquence, eisewhereso cheap-or sven for learning! Even Expositions and Commentarles on the Bible, the most comman clerical

heve heard advanced against the partial acquisi- productions, are the work of the North alone. "Whence come the distinguished authors of America? the Posts-Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier; Historians-Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, Jurists-l'arsons, Wheaton, Story, Kent! Whence lrving, Channing, Emerson; -whence all the scientific men, the men of thought, who represent the Nation's loftler consciousness? from the free States, north of Mason and Dix-

Were these assertious necessary? Are they correct? We will not go into any statistics .-But suppose we were to ask, who had ruled this may obtain favor in certain other states. He and, thiefly, since the formation of the Constituliou, nav as to that, who rules it now? Supnose we were to enquire of Mr. Parker who had can expect to attain high and permanent prosied is Congress in the past, and filled the first offices of the nation? The South has never been wanting in great men. . Who may rank above Marshall, Gastou, Rutledge, as Lawyers and Statesmen? Who, now, for mental force and eloquence may over-top Clay, Calhoun,

But let us pass from this topic to anotherthat of the treatment of slaves in the South .-

Take the mass of claves together, and an bundance of testimony compels the conviction, that they are miserably clad, and suffer bitterly

"They are disfigured and mutilated, more by the madness of anger, than by the jealnus mal ice of revenge, their backs and sides scored with the lash, or bruised with the "paddle," bear marks of the violence needful to subdue man- 110,000-Cist's Advertiser. hood, still smouldering in the ashes of the negro

The fash is always at hand:-if a slave discbeys-the whip; if he is ldle-the whip; does he marmur-the whip; -- is he sullen and si-

subject. We would have all men understand the effect slavery has upon them, and their children, in every way, and expose cruelty whernothing kept back. Strlp naked the whole South, make plain the condition of plantetion laborer, and city servant, and if there be any er abolish elavary ! It cannot abolish or touch who maim, mutilate, or mangle slaves, let their the institution in Kentucky, or any Slave names go forth, and be brunded with universal Stets; nor can it create it on the Rio Grande, or ecorn, or if there be any neighborhood, or vilin any new territery. This is the law. Above lege, or town, or city, the public opinion of any restriction, above any Wilmot-Proviso, the which would justify such inhumanity, let it be the lakes of New Hampshire, and holds the

Now, we believe, these statements, as applie to communities, or the general public opin ion of the South, mistaken-wholly erroneous Bad man-cruel mesters-are to be found, and the temptation of the system to injustice le so eet chatacter. Wo know of no elayes who ouffer bitterly, or at all from hunger. It is an indictable offence in Alabama, and, we believe in Mississippl, for masters to stint their negroes, Flag: Six red stripes with five white stripes and we remember, where several planters in and notifying their owners that auch base would not be tolerated. Nor are we acquainted with any part of the South where It le common to maim, or mutilate, or mangla the bodies o naver heard. We are sure, that auch cruelty would not be tolerated! 'Indeed, any one who would contrast the treatment of plantation negroee in 1830 and in 1847, or compare the namber of those emaneipated then and now, would admit, not only that the change had been great, but that their treatment was good. Of Kentucky, of the vast majority of slaveholders here we can safely affirm, that "It is their alm to make their slaves as comfortable and happy as it i possible, while they are alayes." But there is yet another view. Mr. Perker

states the theory of elavery correctly. It conat New York from Liverpool a few days ago, founds the distinction of persone and things. hoving leet, during the passage, the captain and It reduces a slave to property—takes away from But when we come to the practice, we find few, and down!

very few, indeed, who do not recognize the nagro as a man, in all their intercourse with him The letter of this gentlemen ou Slavery Is one Vora Crnz on the 18th uit. The following is a of the strongest we have read. It is, as a comi- If this were not so, if the statements quoted above were true, not even the most sanguine could have any hope of emancipation! The more the idea prevails that slaves are solely property-things, like oxen, or cattle-the worse will they be treated. Nothing but the natural kindness which protects the horse or dog could save them from suffering. Emancipation, in

this condition of the public mind, would be an ininossibility. But the thore slaves are recognized as persone-the more they are regarded by masters, and respected by the community, as human beings, the better, in every particular. will be their condition. There is hope, then, of emancipation; nay, a certainty, as to that, of Mr. Parker's letter might have embraced, suc- the recognition of the right. It is this conviction creased kindness by masters-every sterner demand, on the part of the public, made in behalf of the negro, as preparatory steps to this great end. The physical reform must be commenced first. As it progresses, the moral begins. The strongest proof we have to offer, therefore, as to the fact that slaves are well treated, le this-thet in Kentneky, West Virginia, East Tennessee,

and throughout all the mid-slave States, the emencipation-spirit is so general, eo etrong. If Mr. Parker had concurred in these viewsif accing as we have, the kindness done, and increased by doing, amid bad laws, and serious difficulties, throughout slave-dom he could have dwelt upon it-if, yet more, he had plied his mighty power to reach this southarn spirit of kindness, and lead it on to higher good-this compact and strong letter of hie would have touched many a Southron, and borne anward in the South, the cause of human freedom!

But this publication, and other tracts endeer mons, convince us that we of the South, before we can emencipate, should instantly demend the passage of laws legalizing colored marriages, and forbidding the separation of families. It is this feature of elavery which shocks the public. diffusion. We who were bern and reared in the It is this festure, independent of the act of enmidst of it, know this as a fact. What slave slaving, which makes the world without, look upon the institution with unmitigated herror. More than fifteen hundred years ago, says one, a Romau Emperor forbade the sep-A large force of Guerilleros under Padre Ja- beett done to instruct the masses; they are, as aratlou of families of slaves, and ordered all rauta, were known to be in the vinicity of the their children will likely be, unlettered, vast which had been separated to be re-united, who charter of their liberties, or glean for themselves | con bear that children should be separated from their parents, sisters from their brothers, wives pare not any cause, which brings this saddent of from their husbands?" Shall christian men do all misfortunes to the individual, or inflicts this less? "In, the most important of all relations that of man and wife," affirme on rauthor, "nelther law nor custom gives protection to the slave. Their connection may at any moment be dissolved by the masters command, the par ties toru esunder, separated forever, lineband and wife, child end mother." Ought thie to be so Let the Legislature-let the slave-holders the meet these charges, and remedy the wrong Let the law legalize the marriage of the slave

The Debt of Toxas. Wood, in Texas, to the Legislature, refers to the debt in that State, as a most Important metter for consideration. He proposes a commission to ascertain the amount and character of the foreign debt, and expresses the opinion that it dues not exceed five millione, if determined by the market of the obligations, when issued by the Republic, with the addition of interest or the face of the bonds from the date. This he thinks the true measure of payment. The means of payment, are the public lands, the saie of which, to the General government, he recommends, as he does the appointment of commissioners to negotiate the sale. And "to that ome at last. We are glad to sea that Governor Wood is no repudiator. In relation to the debt of the State, he is right, and we hope his views

"Our debt must be paid. The honor of the State must staud without biemish. We never perity until it is done, and the consummation of purpose so noble calls for united and energet-

The Protest.

Mr. Wilmot of Proviso fame, has published protest, charging the Poet Master General with having refused his patronage in the Mail letting advertisement to the Bradfard Reparter, because it was in favor of the prohibitian of slavery in new territories.

Egypt.

By the late census, this ancient division the world is found to contain five millions of

The population of Cincinnati with its narthern suburb only, in 1840, was 50,000, and the same limits will now increase these figures to

Spirited Description.

There is life, poetry, in the following-ye

"In the Northern States, the freeman com directly in contact with the meterial things which he wishes to convert to his purpos To shorten his labor he makee his head save We are for telling the whole truth on this his hands. He luvents machines. The productive capacity of the free States is extended by their use of Wind, Water and Steam for the purposes of human labor. That le a solid gain to mankind. Wind-milis, water-mills, steamever and by whomsoever practised. We want engines, are the servante of the North; Home-Siaves born in their house, the increase of fertile heads. These are an important elemen in the power and wealth of a nation. South Carolina has takeu men from Africa, and made slaves, New England has takan possession of the Winds, of the Wetere; she has kidnapped the Merrimack, the Connecticut, the Androscoggin, the Kennebeck, the Penobscott, and hundred sinailer streams. She has cought in thrali. She has seized Fire and Water, joined them with on Iron yoke, and made an army of siaves, powerful, but pliant. Consider the machinery moved by such agents in New England, New York, Penneyivania; compare that with the human machines of the South and which is the better drudge? The 'Patriarchal Institution of slavery,' and the economi institution of machinery stand side by sidethis representing the nineteenth century before Christ, and that the nineteenth century after sist it. But, as a general rule, slaves are well Christ. They run for the same goal, though able men to Liberia, to procure information, fed, well clad, well cored for, as slaven. The slavery started first and had the smoother road with the intention of making a great movement change, as regards their treatment, within the It is safe to say, that the machinery of the free States has greater productive ability than the last fifteen years, has been most marked, and 3,000,000 bondmen of the South. While the proof of it, notwithstanding frequent and elavery continues, the machinery will not appear exceptions is abundant, and of the highferent etock.

Is it not ao? Can we manufacture, have variety of labor, turn our hand to any thing, to invention, while elavery ie among ua? Can our cities grow, our towns thrive, our counties thrall the rivers and yoke fire and water to our for it appears to me there is little time to lose thereon, minister to our well being, and become instruments of human good? Never while slavery fetters free labor-degrades it!

Look at Ohio. In forty years, she has increased her wanith tenfold! In 1803, when Kentucky was the State of the West, Ohio had feeble means. The estimate for that year

Land and Lots -\$40,000,000 Personal Property 2,000,000 For 1847, it was: Value of Landa . -Value of Town Lots Value of Personal Property, Mer-chandise, Money and Credite, 83,098,649

Tetal value, \$409,897,379 Shall we be like har? Shall we advance as she advances? Shall we be as the free States are, him all rights-even the power of having wrong hearty, vigorous, growing? Let us rid ourdene to him. This is the logic and the law, solves of slavery! That alone keeps us back

From the National Intelligencer We have perhaps naver had it in our power to publish any paper of more interest or consequence on the particular matter to which it was onfined, than the subjoined letter from a distinguished citizen of Sonth Carolina, eminently qualified by his personal knowledge, gathered during travel in foreign parts, and public ser-vice and experience both abroad and at home, to form a sound judgment on the subject of which als letter treats, and who, being a friend of the

uder any possible perty blae against its propo-The name of the writer is femiliar to all our readers of matura sge. To some of the young-er class of them, it may be proper to state that Mr. Poinsett was, after returning from foreign travel, for eeveral years a Representative Congress, and there distinguished for his liberal and enlightened views, that he was the Minister of the United States to Mexico for several years was, after his return from that mission, for eeveral years Secretary of War, to which office he was called by Mr. Van Bureu; and therefore had every possible opportunity of acquiring the information which authorizes him to express the respected Senator from his own State the apinious contained in the following letter:

Administration, cannot be suspected of being

A Letter from J. H. Poincett.

STATESOURGH, (S. C.) Dec. 12, 1847. My DEAR Sia':- In compliance with your re mest and in conformity with my promise, ave determined to give you very views on the all-engrossing topic of the day-was detained later than I expected in Columbia and have only this moment seen the President's lessage and the Report of the Secretary of War. and asn surprised to perceive that they persist is ecommending e course of policy which win lead to still further useless expenditure of blood and treasure, and will finally have to be aban doned. With the reasoning on the subject of the acquisition of territory I have nothing to do, especially as the President seems to think Congress pledged to the couquest. I can only xpress my regret and my firm conviction that hese territorial acquisitions will nat add to our

trength and prosperity. derme me is contained in the paragraph where ha president saya there can be no doubt tha there exists a peace party in Mexico, and that it may become expedient for our commanding generals to give assurance of protection to such party; iu short, to create a party; make psace with it, and guaranty it in the possession power. Nothing can be more chimerical; noth ing can be more insecure than the execution of euch a project, were it praeticable. Such party would bear no proportion to the nation, and the members of it would require to be protected from public indignation and vengeance for long years to come, by a force not less formidable than that now in the country, without the chance of any indemnity or the power ol ievying contributions of any sort. If the peace government should egree to pay and subslet their rotectors, thay must, from the nature of things, fail to do either. Pray save us the disgrace of attempting such au interveation. The attempt might lead to on intervention of a different sort hat would possibly prove more successful. The President is apprehensive of foreign interference, irst In California, and next in the establishment of a menarchy in Mexico. There is not the lightest risk of the former, and if the Mexican people are left to themselves, no chance of the atter. They were so entirely republican in 1822, that I did not hesitate confidently to foreeii the downfali of Iturbide. They are much nore so now; and no acheme of that sort could have even momentary success, unless the leaders considered it as the only chance of opposing us. There exists a strong monarchical party, strong in wealth and station—the Priests, the former may drive the numbers under their banners Still the President is wrong; our armed intervention might bring on us a powerful foreign foc. but could not prevent the evil; wherers, if we hold back, my life for it, a monarchy would not exist in Mexico three years, with fifty thousand foreign bayonets to sustain it. The people are republican.

The President says he is convinced that the best means of bringing the war to an honorable class will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital ports of the enemy's country. Now, I am persuaded that so long se we continue to prosecute the war in the interlor emphysion" we shall, most probably, have to of Mexico, we shall have no peace with the nation, and all attempts to make peace with a faction will place us in a worse position than open war. I speak with the authority of a perfect knowledge of the nature of the country and

the character of the people. I was glad to find that the Secretary rejects the pian of overrunning the whole country, as too expensive; but I was surprised to perceive that he only estimates the number of men i would require to do this, or to maintain our present conquests, at seventy thousand men for the first, and some thirty-five or forty thousand for the second. He says nothing of the annual consumption of men during this proonged contest. During the most favorable peiod of the peninsular war, carried on In a country friendly to them, the British forces fost unnually sixteen per cent. of volunteers. I remarked in the 1sthmus between the Casplan of course requires now only the assent of the sud Black Seas that the Russian forces re-

quired to be gecruited entirely in three years; that is to say, they required a renewal of onethird every year. The couquast of that country by Russia affords us lessons we ought to profit by. The Russian forces overrun the Caucassian country n 1796, and received the submission of the people. They conquered a peace. Weil, in 1807, I passed through the heart of the country, which had been garrisoned with twenty thousand men for eleven years, at a cost of between sixty and seventy_ thousand men, or six or seven thonsand men a year. At that time it was necessary to wait the departure of a train

from post to post, as it was unsafe to move with less than two pieces of artiliery and a fuil company of infantry. This state of things continued until 1840, when the Caucassiane organized a powerful oposition to their conquerors, and up to the pres ent day have contended against them with adrantage. The Caucasus does not contain more than a million and a half of inhabitants; the Russian empire not less than sixty milijons

The Caucaccians have no regular army; the Emperor six hundred thousand weil disciplined But the President and the Secretary built up a avetem of defence, as it is called, which they asily overthrew, because no military man would suggest such an anomaly. They oose a frontier can only be defended by a chair of poets bordering on the line, whereas it is best secured by strong interior defences. But I do not intend to intrude my opinion on military matters. Settie what territory you intend to claim, and tell Mexico you intend to keep it. She willbinster and protest, but never attack you. Her leaders will have too much at etaka to venture so far from the capital. She will have no meane to equip armiles and maintain them on ong marches and distant campaigns; and l hazard nothing, in saying that two or three strong places in the interior of our fine would keep them in check for half a century, and in ess time we might buy a title, if thought necessary. By adopting this plan peace would come at last with present indemnity, and, inetead of raising thirty thoneand men, you would have troops enough to keep peaceable possession of our new territory, and might dis-

miss the volunteer force. To succeed in levying the military contributions the President speaks of, and provisioning the army by force, the troops must be very much increased. It requires a very large force o procure aupplies without paying for them. They can only be gathered by formidable detachments, and our army never has been and never will be sufficiently numerous to enable the commanding General to separate so many men from the main body.

I have given you my opinions very hurrledly, in settling the course to be pursued. We can at this period withdraw our forces without dishonor; nay, such an act would elevate us in the estimation of the world. The elightest reverse -a threat of foreign intervention-might render each an act difficult, if not impracticable. Before our troops evacuate the Mexican territory that people ought to be told what we intend to do. It is barely possible that they might be disposed to peace upon witnessing such a move-

With regard to the details of the defence of the line—not the line defence—they can be determined very easily, and I think we might be cartain of remaining numoleated for twenty years, and forevor, with each precautions as

might be taken at little cost.

With great respect and regard, I am, my dear sir, yours truly,

A. P. BUTLER, U. S. Senate, Washington. The riots among the Firemen in Philadelphia

have determined to atop them. It is time. bill has been introduced Into the Oblo Senate allowing every man of good moral charactor to practice law in all the Courts.

have become so entrageone, that the authorities

C. M. Clay. IRVINE, January 18th, 1849

Capt. CASSIES M. CLAY,

Dear Sir:-The citizens of the county of still, without distinction of party, on the 3rd Mouday in October last, resolved to invite you to their county, upon your arrival home, to offer to you a public reception and conner, as a small token of their respect for your character; and for your noble, and disinterested conduct. towards your brave and unfortunate comrades in captivity. As well as your valiant conduct at the peril of your personal safety, in saving nom from massacre by the cuemy. By the ever to be remembered expression: "Slay the officers but spare the meu, they are innecest." ooking upon your conduct, upon that oceaon, as deserving more gratitude than the gain.

ng of a dozen victories. We know from those acts and from venr previous life, had it been your fortune to make ongaged the enemy in battle, yen would have rowned yourself with laureis, and shed acciional honors upon your native state. We, therefore, having been appointed a comlittee for that purpose, do most respectfully

may testify our regard for your character and services, at any time it may best suit your conreuience and pleusure-We tender to you individually our respects ad desire for you health and prosperity.

and cornially invite you to the county, that we

Very truly your friends, Josiah A. Jackson, Tho's. D. Carson, Sydney M. Barnes, John B. Thompson, Green h. Mile er, John H. Riddle, John Chiles, Albert A. Curtis, Wm. J. Gtark, Robert Ctark.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 24, 1848. Gentlemen:-I have received your letter of he 18th lust., inviting nie to fishin county, where the citizens, without distinction of party, propose giving me a public reception and a di

I assure you that this honor on the part of he citizens of Estili, was altogether unlooked for by me and much more distruguished than ad any right to expect from a distant county. Having done all I could to prevent the Mexican war, I did not on that account deem myself xempt from the pecuniary or persons, sucrifices which every patriot owes his country in her day of trial. In the very humble sphere in which it was my fortune to move, hist as a priate soidler and then as a captain-1 sttempted ver to be guided by the same spirit which led me to leave family and friends, and a somewhat uxnrious home, for the hardships of the camp f I have met the approbation of my country meu in the unimportant services which it was n my power to perform, I shad have received ample reward for ony hardsings which I may nave suffered, or, any sacrifices I may have

I feel that my fellow prisoners have spoken in too flattering terms of me incividually which might be construed by some into an anuntles of honors which are justly due to ther officers. And this is true to some extent For I most cheerfully bear testimony to the chivairic bearing of all the officers and men, and excepted) who were so unfortunate as to b verpowered by numbers and made prisone with myseit.

Still more grateful would it be to my feelings, f the galiant rank and file, who were under my ommand, were appreciated, as they deserted be, more than myself for their maniy forthuge in bearing hardships, from which others were some extent exempt. I am willing to believe that the lives of the theers and soldiers were preserved by my 2000

ence of mind, on the occasion alluced to, but

my self-sacrifice at that time is doubtless over

rated; for I felt very certain that the salety of

all depended upon the preservation of each a or had the massacre begun, no one could fan i see that it would have involved us all. Had I office to bestow, or favors to grant, or id I hold at present a higher social rank, I might ook for other motives for this unexpected home but, as I stand aimost aione, without influence or power, your noble generosity fills me with

feelings of the profoundest sensibility and grat-I therefore proudly accept your invitation. As was expected home in pleasant weather, more suitable thau winter, for such a demonstration of respect and social intercourse, when the project was first conceived; with your permission will hereafter name a day, and advise you of it, when the season is more propitions for out-

Accept my thanks for the grateful terms in which you have thought proper to convey the intentions of the people of Estill, and beneve Your friend and ob't serv't C. M. CLAY

door assemblages of the people.

Messrs. Josiah A. Jackson, Thos. D. Care ydney M. Barnes, John B. Thompson, Greet K. Miller, John H. Riddle, John Culler, Aiter A. Curtis, Wm. J. Clark, Robert Ctark, Com.

The Washington Monnment.

The joint resolution granting a site on the public grounds in this city for the erection of the National Washington Monument was passed yesterday by the House of Representative nem. con. as it had previously the Senate, and President to have all the forms of law.

The managers, we understand, propose to the corner-stone of the monument at an earl day-on the 22d of February next, if the prop arrangements can be completed by that day not, then on the 4th of July uext .- Notions Intelligencer, Jan. 27.

Political Movements.

Onio LEGISLATURE. The resolutions be on vere introduced by Mr. Perry of Frank's They assort that foreign territory, purchased the National treasure, or conquered by the N tional army is, and must be, subject to nations control, to be governed as the national will may dictate. That Ohio insists that if the acquisi tion of territory shall result from the war will Mexico, it will be national territory, and Ohio must be heard, in determining the character of the institutions by which it shall be govern Mr. Perry preed the pussage of those resolutions separate from any which might be introduced questioning the propriety of the war, &c. He wanted a distinct vote of the llouse os these p positions now, and was ready to meet oues

when introduced.

1. Resolved by the General Assembly 4' State of Ohia, That whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the power of Congress prohibit the formation of slave States out of ter ritory already belonging to the Federal Gauss's ment and cutitied to admission into the L 1102 there cannot be any rational ground for such dil ference of opinion, as to territory that may hereafter obtained by couquest or parclus that foreign territory purchased by the nat.one treasure, or conquered by the national aray " and in the nature of the case must be, subjet to national control, to be occupied only upo such conditions, and governed by such lastill

tions, as the untional will may dictate. 2. Resolved, That the pracout war with I ico wes neither sought nor advised by the chall of Ohio, and while its end and results are all have been, beyond her control and foresign her citizens have been with the National day and have attested their devotion to it on man fields, and through divers perits; that the State of Ohio neither seeks nor advises the acquis tion of further territory by conquest or by po chase, nor is the power of chaping the Auto ai policy in her hands; but she hereby prote by every drop of blood that has been spill by he lizens, by every flag that has been esro from her borders, by the spirit of her sisterhoo with the American States, that any territory at quired either by parchase or by conquest, as till result of this war, shall be National and that the State of Ohlo must be heard, said will have a share in determing the character the institutions by which such territory shall be

A LARGE CALL FOR CLAY .- A call for a Clay

meeting, in Pittsburgh, is published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, eigned by 1272 Winge of Alie-Louisiana.-The House of Representatives had a quorum on the 18th inst., and elected P

W. Farrat, Whig, Speaker. Both branches being thus organized, Gov. Johnson sent la his ARKANDAS.—The late Democratic Convention at Little Rock, nominated for Governor, Thos. S. Drew. For Congress, R. W. Johnson.

Mr. Secretary Waiker, in a letter to Mr. R. M. Gaines, of Mississippi, declares his intention of retiring to private life on the 4th of March, 1849. The Whig Convention in Iowa, have declared their preference for Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, with a piedge to the nominee of the Whig National Convention.

A great Taylor meeting was held in Cincin nati, at the College Hall.

tie it is understood! Yet, for whet are governments established, but this one thing? Our bills of rights-our constitutions-onr lawe-nil onr officiel acts -sland, or profess to stand, on this heeis. An English writer esye:-

Civil governmente exist inninly, we might elmost say exclusively, for the administration of They are, or ought to be, emphatically he defeuders of every individual'a rights. 'l'helr service is most wanted where trespace is most The wesk, the powerless, they whose our things, whatever they may be, lie most exposed to cepredation by every inconsiderate passer-by-who have no private means of proenon, no opportunity for making their voice heard, na social influence, none of the appllances of moral force which may be brought to bear against transgressore by the more fortunate classes-ibese are the man who stand in most need of justice-and, plas, these, too, are the

men whom Governments, as they exist, almost invariably leave to right themselves if they can. Much of the evil may originate lu that partialily of legislation which, like the etreum from the fountain, necessarily, because naturelly, well up from a taluted saurce-a class-chosen liouse of representatives. But not a little of it ie to be attributed to those executive contrivances which. consulting the advantage of the administrators of isw in preference to the protection of those in whose behalf they are appointed to not, place justice at such a height, as to be far beyond the each of all who cannot go up to her mounted upon a sufficiency of pecuniary meane. In theoy it may be true that our tribunals are equelly and impartially open to all-but as long as law is a invitery more profound than even the black art, and whilst all ite processes are made ao intricate, as to place every subject at the mercy of an interpreter and a guide, so long shall we have to deplore that the administration of justice by civil governments is a boon offered only to a elass -and that class the lenst considerable in aumber, the least exposed to wrong, and the most competent to find or force reparation, of all who own allegiance to " the powers that be."

Mey we not apply much of this leuguega to our own land! Must we not admit, that we the great principles of the foundation of this we did not intend to do more than to establish a Colony on the Coest of Africa, to which the who is not entitled to the protection of the law! free people of color in the United States might nake ao difference. Noue ao poor as to be sword the rich. This is the theory of our govwriter stready quoted :

would reach with comperative ease the extreming justice, as having nothing whatever to de-

Admit this-what followe? Why that "the Sght" for justice will go on-that the many will canquer. For what? To do instice! But will society will go to another axtreme. Henr our English author, and ponder well on what he says, for he is n christian man and would make christian men true to each other:

The very usture of our theme, however, and view it, forbid us to indulge a one-sided spirit. In ordioary times there may be little danger of rank and wealth, merely as such, being dealed thet justica which is as much their claim as that of the poorest member of the community. But it will sometimes happen, as the natural reaction of a long course of oppression, that men of the purest intentious and most praiseworthy concuct come undar a cort of public proscription, simply because they belong to a once-domlnant class. Few as are the instances in which this spirit reaches the judgment asat, it not the less becomes us to frown upon it in all its nascent proportions. Our own times witness tha uprising and growth of n new form of lujustice, espurious and mawkish sentimentalism, which can discern iu poverty nothing but virtne-a real for the destitute and the ignorant which is bling to their vicea, and which panders to their intensest selfishness-a cant which areumes a tone of generosity, plty, and charlty, but only the wronged, whether they be rich or poor; and infringement upon that which is hie due.— Christianity awarde juetice to all alike, without the many as by the few. The feeling wa condemo may for enght we know, indicate warmtli of heart, but we doubt it. Ita aympathles are and in a day of trimmph would prompt, we faar,

Justice, let it never be forgotten, is that which to them, is the proper business of those to whom ion to have been arrived at nnhesitatingly, wrong has been traced to any enbject of civil gavernment, compassion must stand by, weeping if need be, and justice must unfaiteringly mete out to the wrong-deer hie apportioned meed of punishment. The "power" is "ordained of God" for thie very purpose, and if he eth not the eword in vnin."

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 1. errival from Gelveston. There is no news from

There had been frequent Indian wars between

The Supreme Court of the U. S. has die missed the eppeal of Mrs. Country who claimed to be thewife of Gen. J. P. Vanness.

American Colonization Heriety. SPRECH OF MENRY CLAY.

Reported for the New York Tribune

Mr. CLAY, on rising, was greeted with round

Gentlemen of the Colonization Society:

I have been committed to say a few words. to myself, I have been advertised in the newsecasion. I have no reproaches to make against this large and respectable assemblage together: performed in mid-winter, and surrounded at of friends, leaving absolutely no leisure whatnddress so respectable and jutelligent an nutience as this. I come before you without n nolitary note, and with very little moutal preparation of any sort; absolutely with no prepareduess for an elaborate address. I will therefore advise all who have come here with the expectation of hearing enything extraordinary, to leave the Hall, and by so doing they would donbtless leave it with much fewer auditors thau at first assembled. (Cheers.) Yet I confess myself gratified with the opportunity of eaying a few words, as well as with the circumstance repeatedly adverted to in the course of the evening, of my linving met here in compauy with others thirty years ago for the founda non of this Seciety. It has been some years since I have hed the honor of standing or sitting in the place which I occupy this evening, and you will allow me to say that, in all human probability, it will be the last instance in which I may evar appear before you. You have been told that about thirty year ago, Rev. Dr. Finney, of N. J., and others with

him, met here and consulted and agreed upon

we did not intend to do more than to establish

without the least restraint, coercion or compulsion, proceed and enjoy untremmelled those sochove the law; none so rich, or powerful as to cial and political privileges which, under the with its mantla the lowly, and guerds with its bere. We submitted the whole to their unconstrained volition. It was very far from the purpose of those who came together on that occomplain of Injustice. Why is it ? Says the did not wish to affect that title in the least degree whatever. We saw, what is now manilest in the country, that the people of color "Something, unquestionably, must be set and the white race could not possibly live todown to the account of the insurmountable degether on terms of equality. We did not stop imitatious by which all social possibilities are or wrong. We took the fact of impossibility, bonneed. But we think wa may instrict trutb- for these two races to live together in equal soidness assert, that were the heart in its right cial conditions, and proceeded to operate upou place, its pulsations would be more regular, and that fact: I know there are many respectable individuals in the country who contend that this ities of the system. If, in the framing of our is all preindice, and should be expelled from the laws-if. In the constitution of the machinery bosoms of men; and that we should recognize by which they are dispensed-if, in the appoint- all as members of the some race, entitled to the ment end the maintenanca of the officers to whom this business is entrusted, the one and This principle, in their view, may be right. were kept steadily in view, as christianlty dic- But we went on the fact that the two taces tates, of righting the wrooged, of shielding the could not live together, and on this foundation, week, of opening a refuge for the otherwise de- we proposed, in view of their religious, moral f-necless, of ministering succor to all whose po-sition in society lays them open to the wiles of removed by their own consent, from the United planting that colony—at the end of seventeen fraud, or the irruptions of imperious selfishmeas, Sette to a country of institutions and privileges years, of those 9,000 emigrants less than 2,000 ed to the native Africans, the suppression of surmonuting most of the difficulties which now beset the subject. Before a determined spirit, nttempt in the least to unsettle the title ces connected with their change of condition. and a loving heart, the "lien in the way" would lo alavea. We hoped merely to demon- And if we go to that other early settlement in demn the whole scheme because you disepprove speedily retirs. The great evil is that, in these strate the practicability of Colonization, in ordays of civilization, man's rights are limited pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ell the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ill the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ill the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ill the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ill the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ill the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ill the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ill the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ill the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ill the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ill the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisitione, and ill the nurpees, declared from the first and pretty much to hie pecuniary acquisition. thet the protection of his wealth is regarded as cording to their views or wishes. Our object their landing, one half were destroyed, or died of the Colonization Society by this standard, for more important than the protection of his was nothing farther then to demonstrate before from the ravagee of disease. Now, compare

fend, and therefore nothing to gain at the heads whole progress of any society from its origin, this country to that colony, the total deaths by enemies in front and in rear, end on both emigration; showing a mortality, in twenty-five the success which has crowned their labors. flanks. (Cheere.) The Abolitiouists linve as- years, far less than that which took place with- A Republic has suddenly suring into existence it be doos' It mey be, but the danger le, that what grounds, I cannot vet well understand .- town for the first seventeeu years. Indeed, the the sacred light in which we are attempting to emancipation of the blacks, it would become the ecution. object and employment of this society to colowhich might consist with the highest purpose their project to be. Their attempt is to eman-

immunities of freemen. without the aid of Government, State or Nasins originating in the low places of acciety are tional, they could found in Africa a very large were never in the United States, and who are be disposed to go there, until, I trust, the sepadelt with leuiently, as veninl errors. The whisper of flattery is breathed into the ear of "the people," the "sons of toil," as though it equally becomes those who nater it and those for whom it is intended. And unbanning the thing is a state of the people, and the proper of the people, and the proper of the people, as though it equally onization, in competent hands, to carry out the those four whom it is intended. And unbanning the thing is a state of the support and benefits of the two races shall be at last complement of the two races shall be at last it is intended. And, unhappily, the thing is contagious—it may hareafter affect public opin—leading the power thronghout the whole extent of the long leading that God whose emile, I think, has been hither-have remained here? and is it not better far for the power thronghout the whole extent of the lon itself; and the metter to be feared is lest, Continent. If then those who have taken the ue that they should be sent from among us, tained his political rights, the poleon now at cability of Colonization, who can doubt the er moral and social condition? It is, certainty, work may be found to have unfitted him for the righteons use of them. But the wronged are the shores of Africa ell persons of color who to the one as well as to the other a trespase is an States, or the disposition of individuals? That Government might be induced to pay for their

demonstration has been made. But it has been urged perticularly by one heeding their external condition; but it sanc-tions retaliation as little when resorted to by ferred, that this is the country of the black ferred, that this is the country of the black man, and therefore he should not be sent to for two or three centuries, and the Africans have amounted to 25,560 bales, closing with an im-Africe, which is not his country. In some sense those blacke who have been born upon linked with a class rather then with humanity, the soil, may claim this for their country; and ao could the feraelites claim Egypt for their to an ludiscriminate indulgence of the popular country, becense during a long period of time they were captives in Egypt. So could all the Israelites born in the wilderness during their assigns to every man his own-and all the ap- progress from Egypt to the Promised Land, paratus, forms, offices, proceedings, necessary to claim the wilderness for their country; but still the administration of justice should constitute in contemplating the beam which guided the the variously membered body of which this idea progress of that most remarkable of all the should be the ruling spirit. Quirks, strategems, families of men, neither Egypt nor the wildersurprizes, regard for the temper of the age, the known will of those high in authority, or the supposed safety of time-honorad institutions, sre only disturbing influences when allowed to real home of the blacks, though they may have come between the judgment-seat and the bar. had a casual birth upon this continent? There and convenience for those who are to follow To pronounce upon the facts in each case, care- they were placed, and remained originally until fully elicited, and to declare the law in relation captured by the hands of lawless violence, and there they can remain hoppily in the fairest porthe Chief Magistrate and the Impertal Legisla-ture, have committed the dispensation of justice. And as temper enght never to be allow- which has brought them to this country, thet ed a vote in the ultimete decision, so neither they may be carried back to fulfil the holy purought natural aensibility. In the discipline of a wayward world, the severities of Providence always just. But this seperation of the free In what State of the Union, now-is it on manity revolts against carrying its penalties in- known and forbidden gods without the gifts of question. In no State could be stand on been conducted conscientiously, and the decisone greet good, beside and beyond the fact that free States are equally chargenble with rigor-

will be the most effective for the conversion of I was surprised at thie, but had some reason to By to-day's mail we have intelligence of an their African brethren, who are of the same blood with themselves, and with whom they can completely harmonize in all their intercets, sympathies and affections? At this moment encroschments of the Deleweres upon the hunting grounds of the Camanches. Several tribes have volunteered against Mexico. in order to obtain the benefits of education and a knowledge of the arts; and at the same time, the bleenings of Christianity will be instilled into their hearts. This, fellow-citizens, was for the laws of that State prohibit emansipation;

view when, thirty-one years ago, we met to- tation of this subject at the North-I had after round of upplanse. After this manifestation of regard and enthusiasm, he proceeded as try of the black race, the inheritance of a long of sheery at the North, to pass rigorous laws

line of their nucestore. I know, fellow-citizens, that it was agreed then, and since that time, that there were other Rather against my wishes, and unexpectedly places than Liberia, to which these Colonists might be sent with equal advantage; but I do papers, I believe, to make some address on this not concur in this opinion. Looking at expense alone, Africa is certainly the most invithose who have placed me lu this position. Hint I ting place ; for we have been told that \$50 is must present invest before you in no condition sufficient to transport one of these Colonists to fulfil the expectations that may have brought and support him six months after his arrival .-To no other place could you send an emigrant neitherem I prepared to do justice to this great ou such terms as these; to no part of the Pacisubject or to myself. I have just terminand a fic coast-to Mexico or to Oregon. But Africa ject dependent on the laws of the States which journey of considerable length and ardnousness, was also the most inviting in another and more regulate it, confining their operations exclusiveperformed in mid-winter, and surrounded at important point of view. Would you send by 10 those free people of color whose voluntery every place where I have stopped, by throngs your African emigrant to any other place, you desire it is to be transported to the shores of African emigrant to any other place, you important point of view. Would you send deprive yourself of this great moral principle, rica. ever for that preparation which ought always their harmonious union with those among to be made before a man presents himself to whom they go to reside, mingle and annalgamate. To no other place can this considera-

But it is said that the purposes of Colonizasucrease of the population in that city, and nustly, with no inconsiderable aid on the part of their Governments and with no individual aid, in numbers equal, perhaps, to the annual states, bond and free. These all come to our too, have cause to complete! And why is it Society. I was one of that number. At first ter their condition; and I hope they will better their condition. And so it would be with all imprecticable as joining together those whom among us have the option to go to Africa or remain in the United States?

I know it is sometimes alleged that it is innuman and cruel to send these blacks to Africa, soon takes them. Upon this subject our records said, that there is more immornly among the

you please, we will listen. The Colony of Jamestown, in Virginia, after for more important than the protection of his just liberties. Hence the poor are treated as the world the practicability of establishing a thaugh they could have no occasion for sucking justice, as isving nothing whatever to de
was nothing lariher them to demonstrate before the ranges of disease. Now, compare these facts with the history of Liberia, and what is the result? In twenty-five years, during the result? In twenty-five years, during the result? In the ranges of disease. Now, compare the many considerations which may be toru from the many considerations which actuate it.

Well, as it has been stated, throughout the t has been surrounded by difficulties, and beset amount to only twenty per cent. on the tutal congratulate the members of this Society upon sailed it, as well ee those of the opposite ex- in six months after the settlement of Plymonth. under their enspices -a free representative Retreme. Both have naited in assenting it, but on and far less than that of the Colony of James- public, in form, modelled after our own cherto interfere with the title to alaves, then it is its was more than four times greater than in Lithe condition of the blacks, and so, when the ob- then, in the bills of mortality to frighten us summation which the future promises. It is

> But it is said we have yet done but little .lead have been able to demonstrate the practi- where it is possible for them to attain to a highmay be emencipated either by the authority of we could desire. We shall ever wish that the transportation. But it will require time for this grent movement to grow into a national effort. It is not the work of a day, nor a year, but it is dey, bringing detes to the 15th ult. the work of centuries. That ancient nation to been captives in the U. States for about the same proved feeling. The market at Mark Lane, length of time. When Government shall lend on Monday last, the 10th inat., presented no its nid, and I do not speek if unconstitutional novelty. Prices of best quelities remain unsetnid, but of such as has been furnished by the tled. State of Maryland, which has set a noble exemple of liberality by furnishing liberal supplies to her colony; when the States, having the power, us those of the preceding week. shell be rendy to follow the example of Mary--pioneers, who will prepare the way, raise sub-sistence, build houses, make places of comfort are still limited. them, otherwise they may be thrown upon the small. In cured Provisione both of home and bill possed. shores of the Coutinent of Africa, to euffer — foreign production the transactions are to a eideut for information relative to the imposition

ture herself-slowly, surely, and so, carefully meesuring every atep that we take. Beside these considerations connected with the fact that the two races never can become

In what State of the Union, now-ie it cossiare effectives the most atriking illustrations of a fer-seeing love—and, in the conduct of civil government, want of firmuess is sometimes a deadly ioffiction of wrong upon ecclely. Where the state of the luw is such that common humanity revolts against converted to the luw is such that common humanity revolts against converted to the luw is a common humanity revolts against converted to the luw is a common humanity revolts against converted to the lumination of the irred the state of the Union, now—is it cossistent on the irred to the lumination of the irred to the irred to the lumination of the irred to the lumination of the irred to the irred to the lumination of the lumination of the irred to the lum to effect, it is clear that the law itself calle aloud civilization and without the benefits of Chrisfor change—but wherever, esseming the lew to tianity, and those who first met in consultation whitee. Such is the law in almost all of the be conceived fairly, the luvestigation to have for the organization of this Society, aaw it it States, that it excludes him from these; and the it would elevate the black's character to the cheracter of freemen; they saw that these blacks in returning to Afrien, would enrry along with them all the blessings of our holy along with them all the blessings of our holy along the cheracter of these laws have increased against the black pepulation, so that in some States emanreligion, and all the benefits of the arts and of cipation is prohibited. A case in point occurred civilization. Who does not take a deep interest with myself. In the State of Alabama, a rein that enterprise which, in obedience to the spectable and kind gentleman, whom I never discharge aright his responsible trust, "he hear- principles of our holy religiou, is sending out saw in my life, devised to me in his will some Missionaries to convert the heathen? And twenty-five or thirty slaves, without any intiwho can fail to see that Netive Missionaries mation as to the cause or motive of the bequest. believe, in consequence of my connection with this Society, that the generons devizor had confidence in me, and that I would send them to Liberia. Accordingly, I took measures to accomplish the object of their colonization, and the Delnwaree and Camanches, in which the former had been defeared. This will probably lead to general Indian diatorbancee, caused by the Republic of Liberla, twenty-five places city, that twenty-three of them have or the places city, that twenty-three of them have actually the republic of Liberla, twenty-five places city, that twenty-three of New Orleans, for their embarked at the port of New Orleans, for thet Colony, and the remainder will follow as soon as they are ready. Now, what would have

one of the grent purposes which we had in in consequence, nu doubt, of the imprudent agigetber in consultation for the establishment of take them to New Orleans as my sleves, and this Society; and in a few years efterward, they were regarded as my slaves until they got when the purchase of suitable territory was out of the jurisdiction of the United States. made-now about twenty-five years ago-the mention this single case as one. Alabama is first colonists were transported from this netion not the only State which has felt called upon, of this kind. Most of the States, where the institution of slavery exists, have passed similar laws. Here, then, appears the object of the Colonization Society-that of affording individunis, as well as States, who may have the cou trol of free people of color and slaves which they mey wish to emancipate, the opportunity of gratifying their wishes, by offering them transportation to the shores of Africa.

Ou the subject of Slavery I shall not touch more than I have done. This society, throughout the whole of its existence, has left that eub-

Gentlemen of the society, you have placed me in a position which is really both embarrassing and painful. I came here this evenlug, as I have stated, without a colitary note, and with very slight mental preperation to address you tion, were they undertaken by the Government on this occasion. I have thrown out these reitself, cannot be accomplished; that it is impos- merke, loose and disjointed as they are, to gratsible to transport to Alrica, by such means, all ify a wish, which seemed irresistible, to hear the free people of color in the United States.— me upon this subject. I have gone through Why, gentlemen, if I not not mistaken, there with most, if not ell, the topics, which I intendcomes yearly into the single port of New York ed to trent of. I would now implore all parties, an emigration amounting almost to the annual I would beseech the abolitionists, and I would beseech all those who hold the doctrines of the perhaps exceeding the annual increase of all opposite extreme, insisting upon the institution he tree people of color in the United States .- oi slavery-I would beseech all men to look And this is done voluntarily, upon the great calmly and dispassionately at this grent project notives of ell haman action. Thus, the Ger- which commends itself to their friendly cousidman nud Irish emigrants flock to our shores an- eration-I would beseech them to discard their prejudices, and ask them in the name of thet God, nuder whose smiling Providence I verily believe this society has thus far been conducted increase of all the Africana in the United and will in future continue, to look and contemplate for a moment this experiment of twencountry in obedience to one of the lews of our ty-five years' continuance, which, without pownature-in pursuance of the great controlling er, without revenue, without any aid except what principle of human action and which enters in- hes bean furnished by the cherity of men, has o all great cuterprises, they come here to bet- carried on a war-not an aggressive, but a defeunive war-nud transported to Africa between 5,000 and 6,000 emigrants from the United our free people of color. Were they to be States. I would ask you to look at the territransported from the United States to Africa, tory which we have acquired. Three hundred Not one to whom justice le denied! Condition voluntarily, and with their own free concent, would not their condition be physically, moral- and twenty miles of coest on the West of Africe, ly, socially and politically better end happier and in every port of which the slave trade has than naything which they could attain to or been suppressed. And here I beg leave to re-hope for here. It is in vain to attempt to eradideny it. Justice is dealt equally to all. It covers circumstances of the case, they could not enjoy cate the feeling which keeps as under these two United States have endeavored long to suppress classes. It is in vain for the office of Philoso- the slave trade; if they would only lead a small phy or Ilumanity to attempt what ie so utterly portion of the aceaus which they employ in keeping up haval forces for this purpose, to ernment.—Yet, here and every where, men casion, to interfere with the title to alaves; we God himself, by the difference of color and various other distinctions, perhaps, has declered would find it to be the most effectual mode of ought to be separate. (Cheers.) Then, to suppressing the slave trade that could be adopsend them to Africa-not by violence, not by ted. I believe no instrument in the hands of coercion, not against their will, but with their Government can be so effectual in breaking up own full consent-let me say to Abolitionists the eleve trade, so the extension of these colofectiveness of all our institutions, and to the lo inquire whether this state of things was right and to those on the other extreme, to all men- nies on the Western const of Africa. They all why should not the free colored rece residing would be so many sentinels, urged by all the aymputhies of their race, by every consideration which forms motive of action, to arrest the progress of the trade.

Let us look at other motives, for the support where the climate is so inhospitable that death of colouization. It has been said, and truly bear the most gratifying testimony, to which, free people of color than among the slaves, and that the slaves would be benefited by the withdrawal of these recople from their neighborhood. seventeen years had elapsed, and after 9,000 The Abolitionists, by their opposition to colonicolonists and first come out, and one hundred zetion, have but riveted more firmly the chains meut, which were ordered to be printed. the alave trade, and the propagation of Christi and not by a separate and distinct motive

ished institutions; and although it has had as It is no more a part of the object of the society murtality at Jamestown, in seventeen years, yet but a brief existence, it holds out a bright prospect for the future. It is a most approobject to interfere with the progress of abolition. beria during the twenty-five years of the esti-We contemplated simply the improvement of mute to which I refer. We have nothing, ject of the abolitionist should be obtained, in the in this experiment, or dissuade us from its pros- gratifying to contemplate this infant Republic, to cast a view through the long vista of Time, to auticipate two or three centuries hence, and mine them, and thus co-operating together, a Well, all the great enterprises of men have but regard its people spreading the light of Liberty vust benefit might accrue to the human race, small begitnings. The founders of Rome her. and dieseminating the principles of Religion, self, if we may credit history in the case, were propogating the Arts, and performing such of abolition. But why should they continue to suckeled by a wolf The colonies at Jamestown other duties and obligations as may devolve attack us? I repeat, we do not interfere with and Plymouth, to which I have referred, lan-them, ntopian and imprecticable as we suppose guished for years after the period to which I into view what this germ of Republicanism have called your attentiou, and now, on what shall exhibit in the lapse of two or three ceucipete without a moment's delay, the whole of laud is there a spet, on what sea is there a sail taries, how much the posterity of these colonies the black race in the United States. Very well; the to accomplish this very object in enother way, skill and the courage of our New England much our own posterity will be entitled to recolonization was begun. We way to them, brethern? (Grent cheering.) And on what joice at their prosperity, how would it stimugentlemen, we cannot hope to accomplish your battle-field, on what council-chamber, and in late to exertion! Oh, then, gentlemen—go object, and because of the lumbility of the black what portion of the country is there a solitary on, in the name of the cause. I shall soon rece to come upon an equality in social and political condition with the whites, we will corry them where they can better enjoy the fields of the nation? And I bave said that all that in other hands and under other auspices. But it has been eaid that this Society is ince-pable of accomplishing so great un object; and I admit that its founders have not supposed that 5,000 emigrants, besides 20,000 natives, who that region every free person of color who may

> Mr. CLAY here took his seat, amid thundere Arrival of the Britannia.

PIPTER DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

The royal mail ateamer Britannia arrived to-At Liverpool, Jan. 15, the Cotton market had

The trepsactione in foreign Cern were on limited scale, and quotatious continue the asm

FLOUR AND COONMEAL-The market in Liver land in this respect, no doubt there will be vast accessions to our Colony. It is not desirable, perhaps, that we should progress too fast. It class brands American Flour being only 29s should be in this case as in all other settlements 6d@30s per bbl. Indian Cornmeal has deciiin new countries. There should be forernnuers ned 2s per quarter and 1e per bbl below the The operations in Provisions continue to be

Better to proceed according to the laws of Na- fair extent. In the Loudon markets American Becf and Pork, although not lower in price, are not in active demand. Ab-del-Kader hea aurrendered to the French.

and in now their prisoner. The Queen of Spnin is not expected to live. There have been several failuree in Londou and Glasgow, but mone of moment have occur-

In the present unsatisfactory state of the British revenue, the improvement in business is beginning to be felt. Moncy, however, han improved. Consols advanced from \$5\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$7\frac{2}{3}\$.

The Bank of England has area \$10,000 and The Bank of England has over \$12,000,000

Switzerload has reduced her army, and the religious orders are compelled to pay immense eums for the expenses of the war. The Pope complaine to the Diet of the conduct of the Federal ermy. The allied powers still talk of en intervention in the affairs of Switzerland and Italy.

We find by the foreign news that Prince Adelnide of France is dead. P. Soule has been elected U.S. Senetor from

the State of Louisiann. It is said a Post Captain is to be tried for conduct unbecoming an officer of the American Navy before the enemy. Who the Captain Is

Powers' Statue to at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of Philadalphia Bulletin saye that Senater CameCONGRESS;

THURSDAY, Jan. 27. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order of the none hour and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business, which was of an unimportan Mr. Yulee, from the committee on Naval Af-

fairs, reported a bill fer the relief of the widows and orphans of the craw of the brig Somers. Agreeably to estice, Mr. Benton asked end btained leave to bring in a bill, which was read! the first and eecoed time by unenimous consent, and raferred to the committee on Military Affairs. It provided far sundry emendments to

the erticles of war relating to the practica before conrt martials. Mr. Benton presented the petition of Mr. Fremont, asking for the eppointment of a commitneurred by him in Celifornia.

Mr. Aeblay's recolutions, enquiring whether the public printing had been executed according to contract, were adopted. On motion the Senete laid aslde all other -qu sincee and proceased to the coneideration of the

Tan Regiment Bill. Mr. Phelps spoke at come length in opposi tion to the bill, showing the expenditure already incurred by the war, and the vast public delit that was accumulating in consequence of its further continuence.

HOUSE. Mr. Barringer made sundry corrections relalive to hie reported apeech.

The etanding committees were called in order or reports. Mr. Rockwall, from the committee on Claims reported a joint rasolution providing for the in-dexing of ell cleims since the 14th Congress.— Upon this resolution considerable debate oc-

Mr. Berringer, in committee of the whole spoke et some length upon the President's mea-

> FMDAY, Jen. 28. SENATE.

Agreeably to previoue notice, Mr. Rnek in roduced a bill which was by concent read a firet and accend times, and refaired to the committee on Naval Affairs. It provided for the incorporation of the Texian Navy into that of the United States.

Mr. Pearce from the committee on the Library, reported a bill for the purchase of the Hamltou papere. On motion, the Senete leid aside the morning

business, and proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill. Mr. Case expressed the hope that the debate upon the question would soou close. Mr. Pholps resumed his remarks, and proceeded with his

Mr. Downe has the floor on this question for to-morrow. (Mr. Downs wes apeaking as thie despatch closed.1

HOUSE.

Mr. Daniel moved to reconsider the vete on the resolutiona adopted yesterdny, to provide or the indexing of all claims eince the 14th ongress, which motion was laid on the table After the morning business, the House resolved itself into n committee of the whole, and proceeded to the coneideration of the priveta calender. After considerable time epent therein, the committee roes.

The Speaker laid before the flouse enndry communications from the Executiva Depart-On motion the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan 29. Senate net in eession.

Mr. Vintan, chnirman of tha Committee on teen millions, exclusive of five millione previously appropriated; to supply the deficiency in incorporate the Grand Division of the Sone of the Treasury for the fiscal year.

Mr. Vinton said ha hed supposed that the dismy breast this evening, if I should neglect to l'reasurer's Report, would obviete the necesity of immediate action, on this bill, but he had Treasury stating that the increased war axpeu- referred. liture rendered immediate ection indianansable.

vet been printed, and the Printer had Informed amendment concurred in. the committee that the Secretary had several times taken the mannecript away for the purpose of unking alterations.

Mr. McKny urged immediate action.

The bili was laid aside for the day, and the

House, on motion, resolved itself into committee of the whole on private bills, and after soma time spent therein, the committee resa and reported a bill to relieve Mary Brown, which was amended by giving aid, instead of \$20 per Adjourned.

MONDAY, Jon. 31. SENATE.

The Seneta wan called to ordar, end proceeded to the consideration of the morning busi-The bill to extend Jathro Wood's plough po

tent, which was informally passed aver Thuraday, was taken up and pussed. Sandry unimportant bills und resolution were theu presented, and approprietely referred.
On motion the morning business was laid uside, and the Senete proceeded to the ceneideration of the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Downs being estitled to the floor, addressed tha Sanate at some tength in favor o

The Speaker called on the several States for ly unimportant or of a local character, were presented. Mr. Vinton explained the cause of the delay

in printing the Secretary's report, which was not entirely satisfactory to all the members, end a long discussion ensued. A communication was received from Mr. Walker, proposing to reduce the loon to twelve millions, which was read and ordered to be printed.

A recolution passed, after much dehate,

TUESDAY, Feb. 1. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order and proceeded

to the coasideration of the morning business, which was rather of an unimportant character.

The bill allowing further time to eatisfy the claims for bounty landa, for military earvices dnring the war with England, was taken up.
Mr. Rnak, in order to make the bitl more ecceptable, offered an amendment, which wee to make a compremise as to the time of extension. He supported the amendment at aoma length, and painted out its advantages. After much

discussion the amendment wes adopted and the

Mr. Miller's resolutions, calling upon the Preof duties on goods shipped by the United States to Mexico, were adopted.

The Ten Regiment Bill was then taken np.

Mr. Douglass defended the bill earnestly and contended that it ought to pass. He replied to

itself into a Committee of the Whole on the the 9th of February. etate of the Union, and proceeded with the referrence of the President's message to the ap-

The question, after some further discussion being on referring such parts of the message as ralates to supplies for the anpport of the army and further prosecution of the war to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Wilmot moved to amend by instructing slight by his omission to mention the Cavalry the committee to report a bill for the purpose

of raising \$5,000,000 annually, by direct taxa-tion till the close of the war, which was adopted by year 93, naye 29.

The committee rose and reported progres with leave to set age in.

Mr. Celmar obtained the floor, and reviewed

On motion of Mr. Cobb the House than

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26. SENATE.

A mesuage from the Governor, nomicating eertain militia officere wes received, the rule recolling it to lie over one day, being suspended, e nominetions were confirmed.

Mr. Hardin, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend an act further to protect the rights of married women, with an amendment, which was concurred in, and efter some discussion, the bill wee read a third time and passed.

Mr. Speed Smith, from the Committee on Internal linprovement, a bill to incorporate the Lexington and Frankfort railroad Company; reed twice and ordered to be printed. On motion, the Senate adjourned.

The proceedings of the llouse are unimpor-

THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

SENATE. Mr. Hardin, from the Judiciary committee hill granting a change of venue to Francis M. Ewing, who stands indicted for murder in the Adair Circuit Court; read and passed. Aleo, a bill to protect purents and guardians

-repeals all laws making parents or guardians responsible for debts created by children or wards at Colleges or Schools, without a written order; read and passed. A message was received from the Honse, by

unteers, used by them at the Battle of Buenn Vietn, would be presented to the General Assembly, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, this day at 12 o'clock, and inviting the with only one or two falls of raia, of short daration It Senate to be present.

Mr. J. Speed Smith offered a resolution acepting the invitetion, which was adopted. - Leave was grented to introduce the following

To Mr. J. Speed Smith, a bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Ohio river Telegraph Company; referred. On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Bush, a committee was apcointed to invite the Governor to attend the recentation.

On motion of Mr. Barlow, a committee was specified to invite the officers of State to atstores at \$2.50\$\$\$3.00; mice from the country at 7% per or, Sepators, and Officers of State, Wm. F.

the memorable Buena Vieta battle field, bore the same Flag which be bore on that field, trimmed in monrning for the late Capt. Chambers, into the llouse emid the cheers of all. General Comba, Speaker Buckner, Messrs. Towlee, Smith, and Harris, then addressed the

House in eloquent and appropriate speeches. Recolutions suited to the occasion were nnaninously adopted, and the flouse adjourned. FRIDAY, Jun. 18.

SENATE.

A bill appropriating the dividends of the Bardstown and Louisville, and Bardstown and Louisville, and Bardstown and Green River turnpike roads, to the completion of the road between Burdstown and Glasgow:

| A bill appropriating the dividends of the Bardstown and Louisville, and Bardstown and Glasgow:

| CANILLS:—Best special is scarce at 25 2 18c, as per quality. Mould Candles \$3.10c, 8tar Candles from Green River turnpike roads, to the completion of the road between Burdstown and Glasgow; ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. A bill from the flouse to increase the revenne—taxing petent medicines, and requiring pedlars of the same to take out license; rend a CATTLE.—Sales of Beeves at from 35 to 41 per cwt.

the Cumberland Presbytering church; read and I Goods to the 14 blue

Mr. Hobbs had the nunnimous consect of the Senate to present the petition of sundry citizens Leave was granted to Mr. Ilobbs-a bill to

Temperance; referred.
Aleo, a bill providing for running and markovery af the error of sevan milliana, in the ing part of the line between Jefferson and Sbelby counties; referred.

Also, a bill to incorporate the miseionary soreceived a letter from the Secretary of the ciety of the Methodist Episcopul Church South; Mr. Ashimnn wished to call attention to the the election of Public efficers on the 1st day of

fact that while the Secretary was arging action, February, with an amendment from the House his report, after a delay of two months, had nat substituting the 5th of February for the let;

HOUSE. Mr. Speed Smith-Judiciary-a bill to incor-

porale the Cave Ilill cemetery, of Louisville; read and passed. Mr. Smith, Gen. Combs, and Mr. Winteremith, then offered resolutions complimentary to Col's. Ornisby's and Marshall's regiments, and a resolution asking the Governor, whether,

tended by his omission to name these two regi-SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

SENATE. Mr. Hobbs reported n bill to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; read a accord time and referred to the Judiciory committee. Also, a bill to incorporate the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Kentucky; read a

nesond time, and referred to the Judiciary com-Also, a bill to run and mark pert of the line between the counties of Jefferson and Shebly;

read and passed. M1. Boyd, from the committee on Religion, a bill for the benefit of the church of Christ at

Chenowith ran in Jefferson county; read and Mr. Hobbe had the unnnimons consent of the resolutions and petitions, when a number, most- Senate to present the petition of sundry eltizena of Jefferson county, praying an amend-

ment to the road laws of the said county; ap-Preamble and resolutions from the House in relation to the late Gen. John Caldwell, Lient. Governor of Kentncky, were read and

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the 2d Auditor be requested to furnish to this llouse, a tabular statement ol

all the slaves in each county, in each year, from 1840 to 1847 inclusive. Mr. Short brought in a bill to levy a specific tax on old batchelors over thirty, the proceeds to be applied for the enpport of indigent widows and orphins, and for other purposes; referred.

Mr. S. Young offerad the following, which

was edopted Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be and are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency and propriety of passing a lew authorizing the Governor of the State, in his discretion, to commute the punishment of death for imprisonment in the jail and penitentiary of this Commonwealth for and during the not nral life of such persons as may berenfter be convicted of any capital offence under the laws of this Commonwealth, and that such enquiry shall embrace the elave, free negro and muint-

to, es well ee the free white population of the State, and that they report by bill or otherwise. Monday, Jan. 31. SENATE. Mr. Hobbs had the manimone consent of the

the objections that had been nrged egainst it, Senate to present the remonstrance of aundry atating that immediate and prompt action was the souncet way to secure a permanent and honrefarred. The bill to divide the State into Senntorial

Districts, and apportion the Representation in the different counties, being the special order for bis day, was taken np, when, On motion of Mr. Slaughter, its forther con-On motion of Mr. Goggin the House resolved sideration was postponed until Wednesday week,

epeeches, and was very several democratic alluding to Mesers. Rhett and Bedinger.

Mr. Morse followed in defence of Mr. Polk and the war. ly oix inrors, was rend, and after a lengthy discassion was passed by vote of 74 to 9.

Mr. Wintersmith moved to reconsider the vote upon the resolution requesting the Governor to communicate whether he intended any

in his annual message, &c.
Mr. Wintersmith said he thought the resola tion was not a proper one to be passed by this Honse. It was calling the Governor to an account for his acts, which this Honse had no right

the war question at some length. He was in-terrupted, on leave, and interrogated by Mr. ed the resolution, that it was the wish of the

of State, had taken it upon himself to oct as Governor of this Commonwealth its never should have offered the resolution upon eny other censideratioe, and he deemed it due to bimself and to this House, to make this etale-

The motion to reconsider was then carried; the resolution was withdrawn, and the vote by which the substitute was adopted wee rescinded,

Mr. Wintersmith moved to refer the original resolution and the enveral amendments, to a elect committee; carried.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS-There has been a very general activity revailing throughout the market for the past week, out transactions in Groceries have not been so hear 7 as heretofare. The supplies, however, rontinue amule, and prices ere at our highest figures, as the largest portions of the cheaper and inferior qualities have been disposed of, There have been ao indications of rhanges in the l'rovision market, and wa bear of but very light opera ions, except a still continued preference to ship to the New Orleans market. The recaipts of produce have been quite large this week from the country in wagons sathe reads are in fair condition. Prices of produce are ruling rather. low at present with a downward tendency, as the money

Further foreign news is now hourly expected, and as has been lavariably the case for a considerable time, all our leading markets have become quite dull and mation ery, swaiting the reception of the news from Europe, and In order to shape their transactions according to the state of the foreign market. The prices of Cotton Lava Mr. Wintersmith, informing the Senate that the Flag of the 2d Regiment of the Kentucky Volinue dult all over the country. The receipts have been tight, and prices have been a ightly affected.

The weather during the week has been generally c cer. has been rather cool and frosty for the past few data --The river since last week has been both riving and falling a little, and at present it is about two feet lower than t was then-there being a little less than five feet of water on the falls.

BAGGING and ROPE.—These articles meet will but a very limited demand, and the transactions reported are quite light, and merely the filling of small plants nor orders. The sales were at 13@13\ reuts for Banging and 7607\ cents for Rope, which are the prevailing upon tations. The market for Rope, however, is quite I run tations. The market for kipe, however, is quite tren, as the supply is exceedingly limited. The receipt this week heve amounted to 101 preces Barging, and \$16 total of Rope. The shipments through the week bave amounted to 1775 pieces, and 115 cm's. The stock of

and the presentation.

At the honr of 12 o'clock, the Honse being attended by the Governor, Lientenant Governor. Senators, and Officers of State, Wm. F. BEESWAX—We quote at 20c from the country. COTTON AND COTTON YARNS—There has been controlled for Catton curing the post three days. o feir enquiry for conton curing the pass three many, and we hear of various ligh) transactions at \$40.50 conto for inferior Alabama, and 7c. for fair Mississipm, also sales of 44 bales Ala, at \$1c. cash; and sales of 265 bales at \$19.64c.; and a sale af \$5 bales at \$10.0cc. and h. T. read at \$10.0cc. sales sustain our quotations. The market is well supplied at present, and there is a fair stock on hand. Fine receipts of Cotion yaras have been increased this work. Sales of Cotton yaras nave men increased this war Sales of Cotton yaras in lots at 65, 75, and bic. per door for the different numbers. Sales to the city trade a in large lots, ere at 5 per cent. off. CHEESE.—The market is almost bare of good Chee We quote light sales, from stores, of W. R. at 70, per

sales at the inferior lots are selling at 4 more.

CHAL.—The supply of Pilishuigh at the Creek in cuite fair. Best Pilishuigh is retailing, at the river, at 12 mil.

he factory Mr.
COTTON BATTING.—There is no rhange, and we quets as belors, say 14c.
CORDAGE.—Prices statianary, and sales made every accord time and re-committed to the committee.

Mr. Evans from the committee on education,
a hill to incorporate the board of publication of
a hill to incorporate the board of publication of Merrimack, 11 & 12c; Fancy do 7 to 15c, Red Flannels

33e: Jenny 20 ta 35c. Plaid Linseys 19 to the Senate to present the petition of sundry citizens of Louisville for the entablishment of enother however, are a tittle more favorable to rome see. The Waye and Means, reported a bill providing for the annual appropriations for the payment of the payment of the annual appropriations for the payment of the p we quota at \$4.75. Buckwheat Flour is \$4c. P. 5.—Wheat is scarce and rather duit at the mire at \$5.pt a perbushel. Corn 35.640c. Clais scarce at \$6.075.

FRUITS—We quote Dried Peaches at \$1.90 cales of Apples at \$1.50c. \$2.50 per b51. Peeted Peaches \$2.50 @\$3 per bushel; M.R. Kaisins \$2.40cm \$2.50 per box. Malaga Grapes \$3.50 per keg; Durants He; Prunes &c; Almonds 16c; Figs 16c per b; Sielly Oranges and Lemons \$3.50cm \$4 per box. Sales of new Dired Apples at 70.25cm per hushel.

Fig. 17.5c per bushel.

GROCERIES—The sales of Groceres during he ciety of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; referred.

A resolution from the Senate providing for the election of Public efficere on the 1st day of February, with an unenament from the House substituting the 5th of February for the let; amendment concurred in.

A resolution instructing the Librarium to purchase twenty copies of Collins' History of Kentucky, for the Public Library; adopted.

HOUSE.

GRUERTE—The sa'es of Grorer es during he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he first of the week, were very extensive, Sur at soming he have not been so heavy, but there is a good industries and have been sook, and the stocks on hand are some Wa have been sook, and the stocks on hand are some Wa have been good, and the stocks on hand are some Wa have been good, and the stocks on hand are some wall maintained. The sup of have been good, and the stocks on hand are some wall maintained. The sup of have been good, and the stocks on hand are some and have been good, and the stocks on hand are some and hear of sales of Grorer es during to an all the solutions. It is sup of the have been good, and the stocks

nouse Molasses we quote at 35 cts. Java to Lee to held at 11@14c. St. Donningo and Italiana at 15 cts. Italiana at 5 cts. Italiana Sugar in boxes we quote at 5,25 ct. Java Sugar le bbls at 93.12c for the different qualities. Bage at 2020: Grain Sacks, manufactured of hemp cloth, 1820: HAY.—Sales of ballet Timothy from the river at \$1100

ton. Retail salas from stores at 65 cts \$\phi\$ 100 ft a. hales f loose tlay from the country in wagons at 60 ets per In his recent annual message any slight wes in-HOPS-Western are worth He per Ib. Eastern, baled HEMP.—The receipts are light, with tittle demand Loose lots from the country are bought at \$1.50, per cwt. The rate from stores \$5.55 50 per cwt for bailed

few-rolled.

1RON-We have so change to sotica. We custo bar at 34@4e. Charcaal Bloom worth 4c. Tennessee raid blass, \$30 per 101...
(NDIGO.—For best Carraceas Indigs, 25c@1 00 # 3. by the ecroon is obtained.

LEATHER.—Skirting 22(223c; Sole Leather \$180 920; Upper 40 \$24@30 per doz., Call Skins 930 to \$39 per doz.; Bridal Kips \$24 to \$30, and Harness 920@\$22. LEAD—Pigs is worth 4½c by thaton, and Ua) 4½c. MADDER.—Prime Dutch Madder is worth 14c, in the

cask,
MALT-75c per bushel is paid far this erticle.
MUSTARD SEED.—All that to brought into marke
af the very best quality, is purchased at \$2.50 at the fac MACKEREL-We quote Na 1 in bbls at \$12; hf bbls \$7; Na 2 in bbis. \$9,50. half bola \$5,25; No 3 fouth in bbis at \$6,75007,00, NAILS.—Wa quote at 4je. for 8d, fc. for 10c. Sc. for

AAILS.—We quote at victories for the first of the ford of the ford of the first of \$1.50 from atere.
POWDER.-We quote for different qualities, as followed. lows: Du Pani'a Ritis at \$5.50 p.36.(0), Kentucky R tie 5.25(e5,50; Hayley Müls 4.50 p.5.(0), Western Liffa 2,75 @4.00; Blasting at 3.50 @3,75.

POTATOES -Wa quots at \$1.30@1.25 per bbl from store, and at \$5@@eper bushel from wagons.
PLASTER PARIS.— is worth \$4.50 to \$5 @. PRIVISIONS—The receipts of Bacon into week have been quite good. The sales, however, have been at rather low rates for each. We quote Hog mund, from wag man to 34 34c. Bacon from stores retailing at 4 he for Shoulders and Hams. In Pork we hear of but little do-

Shoulders and Hams. In Pork we lear of but little doing except in ahipments, which routine heavy. We hear of a sale of 250 bbls Mess at \$2 cml versus light sales in lots for plantations at \$2 2500 50 per bbl. Sales of Lard from the country at \$1,000 \$2 cml so of Lard from pork-house at \$10 for Ne. 2, and \$10 for prime in bbls; good Leaf Lard in kegs from pork-house is bled at 6c. We quote a sale of 300 bbls. at \$10 cml. bouse is held at 6c. STARCH—Sales of Cincinnati Starch to \$10 cml. Starch to \$10 cml. Starch to \$10 cml. \$10 c shade higher than last quotations, SOAP-le worth the per lb. We heard of sales a best Palm snap at 44c. per lb.

#ALT.—Kanawha, from store; worth 30c. per bushel
and inspection. Turk island 37 to the, per lustle! Liverpool blown at \$2.00 to 2.25 per sack. Ground Alum

\$1.75 per sack.
SEEDS.—From siers, we quote Seed Rye at O'c
per lush.; Clover \$4 25@475; Timothy, (pure) \$2 50@3
\$5; Red Tep 75c; Orchard Grass, 60c to \$1; Blue Grass
(clean) \$1 50; Blue Grass (strips) \$2; 265c. AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. C. H. Bankley, Lexington, Eentneky. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O.

ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sta., Philadelphia.

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.

ISAAC PUGH & CO.. No. 118, Cheenut Street-P BILADELP BIA, Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Bangage and Borders, ways an hand, as large as assortment as any in American & French Paper Hangings,

Borders, Fresco & Column Palers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are particularly invited to call. IRA BURDSALL,

No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K LOVISVILLE:

RAS always for sale, Wholesate and Retail, a full asortment of the pattaras of Paper Hangings, Manufactuied by
sept 19, 186—19

Plens and Edgs Taal Manufacturer, and Whalseals and Retail Declar 19 Builders' Hardwhre, and Machane's Tools Generally.

216. Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th streets, CINGIRNATI, Guilo.

to do.

Mr. Smith said he was informed by the Assistant Secretary of State, at the time he offered the resolution, that it was the wish of the Governor to have it adopted, and that the Governor to have it adopted, and that the Governor to have it adopted, and that the Governor to have it adopted and the Governor to have it adopted and that the Governor to have it adopted and the

BY WILLAM C. BRYANT. In yonder mill I rested, And set me down to look Upon the wheel's quick glimmer And on the flowing brook.

As in a dream before me, The saw, with restless play, Was cleaving through a fir-tree Its long and steady way. The tree through all its fibres With living motion stirred, And, in a dirge-like innrmnr,

Oh, then who wanderest hither. A timely guest thou art? For thee this cruel engine Is passing through my heart. When soon, in earth's still bosom,

These solemn words I heard-

Thy hours of rest begin, This wood shall form the chember Whose walls shall close thee in. Four planks-I saw and shuddered-Dropped in that busy mill: Then, as I tried to answer, At ouce the wheel was still

We give another of our great countrymen's lectures ou "Representative Man." The originality, vigor, and brilliancy with which this, and every subject which he touches, is treated, will commend it even to those who may dissent from his couclusions:

Mr. Emerson's Lecture at the Mechanics' Institution, Nottingham.

"Napoleon, the MAN OF ACTION." Mr. Emerson, on his appearance, was received with cheering, and proceeded to deliver, with perspicinity of eigle, and case of manner, the lecture, of which the following is a buef outline: - Among the principal men who figure in modern history, the average character and aims of the nineteenth century are best expressed by Napoleon Suonaparte. Not the best nor the worst. but the best known and the most powerful of the men of his period—he owed his prepresses the tone of thought, the belief, the Jupiter. aims, of the masses of cultivated men. We cannot better hold up to the judgment of teason the popular modes of thinking and the conservative, I said that Buonaparte beacting in his time, than by looking at them longed to the first. I omitted then, to say, in the life of such an individual.

organ is composed of homogeneous particles: that every whole is made up of similers; that the lungs are constituted of infinitely small lungs, the liver of infinitely small livers, and the kidneys of infinitely small resents the modern party,—its youth and kidneys. And by this analogy, if any man age, and with poetic justice, its fate in his carries with him a power over the minds own. This instructive history has its pracand affections of vast numbers of people, tical moral. Napoleon was an experiment, it is because he represents them; if Napo-Junder the most favorable conditions, of inleon is France, is Europe, it is because the tellect, unsupported (if you will, untrampeople he sways are men of the same kind, meled) by conscience. Never was such democrat; the representative of the demo- leader found such aids and followers. And cratic, active, middle class of men; having what was the result of this vast talent and its virtues and vices, and, above all, its spir- power; of these immense armies, burned his object is sensual success. Intellectual, lions of men, this demoralised Europe? It learned, and skilful, he subjects all these came to no result. All passed away like eess. "God has granted," says the Koran, He left France smaller, poorer, and feeforces, insight and generalisation.

he studied, and in which he exerted his there will be bitterness in our laughter; wonderful anthmetic. The times, his own and our wine will burn our mouth. Only constitution, and the circumstances of his that good profits which we can taste with youth and education, combined to develope all doors open, and which serves all men.this democrat to the highest degree. He no Nottingham Mercury. sooner saw the end than he beheld the means. He himself had always the greatest share in every success. Such a man was wanted, and such a man was born. He had no scruples; he was intensely sel. has been traversed all its length by civilized fish. He talked frequently of his destiny: travellers. With the geography of America and admitted that he was only marching in we may call ourselves familiar. But how unison with his fellow-men. He had a di- little do we know of the vast continent which rectness of action never before combined lies wholly within the tropics, and of which with so much comprehensiveness. He is the greater part seems shut up as effectually ever a realist, terrific to all talkers and against the advance of civilization as if it truth obscurers. He never blundered into were upon another planet! Indeed, the

and governors, who, in times of difficulty, rive their name. The efforts of civilized and governors, who, in times of difficulty, rive their name. The enerts of civilized great inferest, the one of travellers have been for centuries directed to ble village priest, who has been sent for by know what to do. Had his ends been pub. The enerts of civilized great inferest, the village priest, who has been sent for by the recesses of this continent, yet four-fifths the Academie des Sciences, in order to enthe stivery moon beause trembling play: lic, and not egotistic, he had been the first of it is blank upon our maps. Its whole lighten that respectable corps of savans man in the world. He cared not at what centre is one broad, unexplored region, and concerning the extraordinary gift which he price success was obtained. Still he was the information obtained by secent travellers possesses of discovering hidden springs heperilled. His victories were only so many discoveries, let us look upon Africa as the the gift with which it has pleased Heaven doors, or new weapons, and he never lost world has known it, and as it may be fa- to bless him. It appears that this man's Lifts high lts roof and arches wide, aight of his way onward. He fought sixty battles, and never had enough. His prodiold and worn out country, in its antiquities, never once been deceived, but told on the That, knit with curious tracery, never once been deceived, but told on the That the has battles, and never had enough. The prodiold and worn out country, in its antiquities, never once been deceived, but told on the That the has been deceived, but told on the That the has been deceived, but told on the That the has been deceived, but told on the That the has been deceived, but told on the That the has been deceived, but told on the That the has been deceived, but told on the That the has been deceived, but told on the That the has been deceived, but told on the That the has been deceived. gious vigor was guarded and tempered by one of the most interesting places on the con- instant, without hesitation, the exact spot Show many a saint and meter there. the coldest prudence and punctuality.—
timent, occupies a small portion of its northwhere water may be found. He is singu. As on their slender forms I gaze,
When talking of moral courage, he said
with notseless step, and taper bright, he rarely met with a man who had any of the "two o'clock in the morning" kind; travellers, who have given us some curious of the divining rod, which he has rever that is, when totally unprepared for action.

With notseless step, and taper bright, "What are you forms that meet my sight! travellers, who have given us some curious of the divining rod, which he has rever Slowly they move, while every eye that is, when totally unprepared for action. In heaven-ward raised in ecstasy. That sort of courage he considered that he northern portion bordering on the Mediter. perinces when walking over a spring to be That seek in prayer, the nidulght fans. did possess in a high degree. His secretary ranean. South of this, and stretching from that of a keen and pricking pain in the And trark! what more than mortal senned his rest with the announcement of a viclory; but, in case of a defeat, to arouse a stablishments or factories for pinch of snuff.—Paris Correspondent of Till thence return'd, they softly stray him instantly. His achievement of busi-trade in slaves, gold dust, ivory, palm oil, the Atlas. ness was immease, and enlarges our ideas and other vegetable productions. This trude of the known powers of man. He was has been nearly monopolized by the Engnot to be imposed upon. He could cipher lish until lately, but now American enteras well as another man. When his palace expenses involved him in debt, he examined their hands. On this coast are the settlethe accounts himself, and detected numerous over-charges.

activity of the country looked up to him as natural chieftain. Like other strong ited trade. The Imaum of Muscat is a strong ited trade. The Imaum of Muscat is a strong ited trade. spirits, he had an impatience of fools. In prince of considerable liberality and enter-Italy he said there were eighteen millions prize. of inhabitants, yet but few men were to be

lyingly commend are more baubles.

falsified the facts, dates, and characters of with a dense population.

no generosity to an enemy, but mure vul. perfidious, cheated at cards, was a prodiious gossip, opened letters, delighted in his famous police, interfering in the patterns of the dresses of women, and listening in cognito after the hurralis and compliments the street. He treated women without redealing with a gentleman, but with an im. dominance to the fidelity with which he ex- epithet of Jupiter Scapin-a sort of scamp breathe that air. So dreadful is it, so small

In describing the two parties which con stitute modern society, the democratic and that those parties differ only in being young In natural history, we are told that every and old. The aristocrat is the democrat ripened and gone to seed. Because both stand upon one ground—the supreme value of property; the one endeavors to get it, and the other to keep it. Buonaparte repare little Napoleons. He is an incarnate leader so endowed and so weaponed; never He is material in his aims; cities, squandered treasures, immolated mil

"to every people a prophet in his own time." bler than he found it, and the whole contest Paris, London, New York, was each to for freedom was to be begun again. The have its prophet; and Buonaparte was attempt itself was, in principle, spicidal. qualified and sent. He is thoroughly mod- France served him with life, limb, and ein; he represents the apirit of the newspalestate, as long as it could at all identify its pers. As he himself said, he is "no saint, might with him; but when men saw that no capuchin." He is no hero, in the high after victory was another war; after the sense. The common man admires him, destruction of armies, new conscriptions because he finds him like himself. He be- and that they who had toiled so desperately comes not merely the representative, but ac- were no nearer to the reward, they deserted tually a monopoliser and usurper, of other him. They found out his mere egutism. minds. Like Mirabeau, he makes use of seeking to gratify itself at the expense of all the best thoughts of other men. All all other men. The universal cry of Euthe sentiments which commonly embarrass rope was, "We have had enough of Buonamen in the pursuit of the objects they desire, parte." He did all that in him lay, to live he renounces. There is an Italian proverb. and thrive without moral principle. But it "if you would succeed, you must not be too cannot be; the eternal law of man and of good." He would help himself with his the world forbids it. Every experiment by hands and head; he was a worker, in brass, multitudes or by individuals, that has a in iron, in buildings, in money, and its sensual and selfish aim, will fail. The troops, and a wise master workman. He pacific Fourrer will be as inefficient as the came unto his own, and they received him. pernicious Napoleon. As long as our civi He superadded to these natural and animal lization is essentially one of property, of fences, of exclusiveness, it will be mocked The art of war was the perpetual game by delusions; our riches will leave us sick :

The Interior of Africa. This is almost as yet a terra incognita

We know Europe pretty thoroughly. Asia victory; his principal means were in him. "mountains of the moon" would be subject to more accurate observation were they situ-History is full of the imbecility of kings ated upon the satellite from which they denot cruel, he was not blood thirsty; but he is of the most aggravating kind, showing as neath the earth. It is curious to behold the would suffer no obstacle to stand in his mines of wealth which it is impossible to touching simplicity of his manuers, and the way. Even his own life he frequently work. Before giving the results of these utter unconsciousness of the importance of The past returns, the present files. at the Tuilleries was ordered not to disturb the Nile to the Atlantic, is the great desert throat and nostrils, like that occasioned by Of music brenthes the pile around?ments of Sierra Leone and Liberia, estab. ards man. What care I to see a man run Each worldly thought ewhile forbear. us over-charges.

lished as colonies for emancipated slaves;

lished as colonies for emancipated slaves;

as he comes home? On the other side, mobut both, we have reason to believe, are in rected—he owed to his representative charac- a wretched condition. The English poster. He interests us only as he stands for sessions are at the Cape of Good Hope. On it may change, as I see convenience. Re- And all the splendid scaue's decay'd: France and for Europe. The talent and the eastern shore there are a number of inde-

Quite recently, the English have made a found. He discerned merit, and promoted settlement at Aden, near the mouth of the it; seventeen men in his time were raised Red Sea. Having once obtained a foothold, from common soldiers to be kings, mar-shals, dukes, or generals. Before ambition them, and one of their first discoveries was drove him mad he might almost be cited as a river where none was marked upon any which, like angels, can never assume the a model of prudence. To what heaps of chart, and upon this they steamed three hun- body of an outward act; so many rich and

that the customs and institutions they so expending lives and treasure in a partial ex ploration. They have found that this whole He was highly intellectual, and delight tract of country is one of amazing fertility ed in discussions on practical, literary, and and beauty, abounding in gold and all sorts abstract questions; and in these discussions of tropical vegetation. There are hundreds he would never hear of materialism. He of woods, invaluable for dying and archiwould point to the stars, and say, "You tectural purposes, not found in other portions may talk as you will; but who made all of the world. Through it for thousands of ture of his life are these hours of thought broad, with clear water and of unsurpassed and wisdom. But, with the virtues of the depth, flowing on at the rate of two or three middle classes whom he represented, you miles an hour, without rock, shoal or snag, must not be surprised if he had their vices to interrupt its navigation. Other rivers also. It is a fatal quality of the pursuit of pour into this, tributury waters of such volwealth, that it generally leads to the break. Jume as must have required hundreds of miles ing down, or the weakening of the senti. to be collected, yet they seem scarcely to has wit."-It is not improbable that this may ments. And this will be found in all enlarge it. This river pours it waters into here suggested to Bunns that perfect little song those whose highest object is external suc- the Atlantic, through the most magnificent cess. Napoleon was singularly destitute of idelta in the world, consisting perhaps of a generous sentiments. He had not the hundred mouths, extending probably five merit of common truth and honesty; he hundred miles along the coast, and mostly was unjust to all his generals; egotistic and hood, deep, and navigable for steamboats. monopolising; meanly stealing the credit of Upon this river are scattered cities, some of others' great actions. He was a boundless which are estimated to contain a million of liar; in his premature old age, he coolly inhabitants, and the whole country teems

Far in the interior, in the very heart of stage-effect. His doctrine of immortality is of civilization. The grandeur and beauty simply fame; with him, the two levers for of portions of the country through which the noving men were interest and fear; love Niger thakes its sweeping citcuit, are indeswas a silly infatuation, and friendship but a cribable. In many places its banks rise name. He said he loved nobody. He boldly a thousand feet, thickly covered with would steal and slander, assassinate, drown, the richest vegetation of tropical climes .and poison, as his interest dictated; he had But all this vast and sublime country, this scene of rich fertility and romantic beauty. gar hatred; he was intensely selfish and is apparently shut out forever from the resi of the world. It is the negro's sole posses sion. He need not fear the incursions of the white man there-for over this whole lovely country broods one dread malaria, and to the white man it is the "valley of the shadow of death." In expedition after exspect, and with coarse familiarity and even pedition, sent out from the English ports on insult. In short, when we peneirate to the island of Ascension, not one man in ten this man's centre, we find that we are not hes returned alive, all have fallen victims to this seemingly beautiful, but awful country. postor and a rogue; a fellow deserving the It seems impossible for an Enlishman to the chance of life, that criminals in England have been offered pardon, on condition of volunteering in this service, more terrible than that of gathering the poison from the Subled Upas. This country, tempting as it is, can only be penetrated at the risk of life and it is melancholy to think, that those who nave given us even the meagre information that we have, did so at the sacrifice of their

lives .- Simmond's Colonial Magazine. The Model Lodger.

He is a quiet gentleman. A smile is pernamently settled on his clean face. He wipes his boots on the mat before he walks upsiairs. He pays a high rent, and has few tiends. He leaves his drawers open. He has a cellur of coals at a time. He takes in a newspaper, and is not in a hurry for it in the morning. He is never out later than ten. He shaves with cold water. He never adds up a bill. He is fond of children. He likes to buy them sweetmeats, and to take one occasionally to the theatre. He never has supper. He never dines at home, exqualities to the attainment of material suc- the smoke of his artillery, and lest no trace. tendlady orders then his dinner; it is genecenting on a Sunday, and that rately. The rally a very large joint, with plenty of vegetables, a very large pie, and a very large slice of cheese. He never inquires for the join or the pie, or any thing, the next day. He lends his books cheerfully. He is in doubt about the exact number of his shirts. He rarely rings the bell. He pays for extras without a murinur. Rather likes music. Does not object to a flute and a piano playing different tunes at a time. He is never in airear with his rent; if it is not paid the very day it becomes due, the reason is because lie has paid it the day before. The Model Lodger is sheepish, rich and contented .- Punch's Almanac.

" I e Spirs, that are the Poetry of Menven!" I cannot say that it is chiefly the contemplation of their infinitude, and of the immeasurable space they occupy, that enraptures me in the stars. Still less do I regard them absolutely with reference to the life after this. But the mere thought that they are so far beyond and above everything terrestrial -the feeling that before them everything earthly so utterly varishes to nothing-that the single man is so infinitely insignificant in the comparison with these worlds strewn over all space—that his destinies, his enjoyments, and sacrifices, to which he attaches such a minute importance, how all these fade like nothing before such immense objects—then that the constellations bind together all the races of man, and all the etas of the earth, -that they have belield all that has passed since the beginning of time, and will see all that passes until its end. In thoughts like these I can always lose myself with a silent delight in the view of the starry firmament .- Humboldt's Letters to a Fe-

A Diviner in Paris. Among the smaller lions, who are caresied only in the absence of premiers sujets, will be found an individual possessing Resist the crumbling touch of time; great interest, the Cure Paramelle, the hum-

Governing Principles of Religion, Those who cry down moral honesty, cry The boatman on Nith's nimble stream,

after a sermon, if he cozen and cheat as soon And mutter o'er a helf-heard prayer. relity must not be without religion; for if so, The sltar sinks—the tapers fede, stroke and please him, and do not pinch him. he will play with you as finely as may be. He is a very good moral mastiff, but if you hurt him, he will fly in your face, and tear out Is drown'd amidst her mournful scream. your throat. - John Selden.

Rous'd by the sound—I start, and see The ruin'd, and reality!

Unpublished Pooms of Burns before been published in this country. We ex- ing with difficulty the sabres around he an English gentleman from Miss Surra, one of of his, about "The Lass wt' a tocher."

"O ! gie me the lass that has acres of charms, O! gie me the lass wi' the weel stockit forms.' At any rate, be it whose it may, it is besutiful, and if it is not Bunns', the Smith's themselves, could not have better imitated his style and

As for the other, we have some doubts of its the continent, is an nation in advanced state thing we have yet seen from Brans' pou. It Classical, for the original and untutored genius of Buns. "Poet Robiu" would never have written "pristine pride," or "with surious tracery

> "Slowly they move, while every eye, wors more of the school of Moore, than this style-and, by the way, one of the sweet- quitted the military service, and tsavelled est little pieces, he ever wrote-we see at ouce the greater simplicity, and more unstudied dic- lie tiwed his life. Long did he traverse in name,) in order to make the comparison as fair-

ly as possible. "And may'st thou long, sweet crimson gem, Richly deck thy native stem, "Till some evening, sober, culm, Dropping dews and breathing baim, While all around the woodland rings, And ev'ry bird thy requiem sings; I'liou sinid the dirgeful sound, Shed thy dying honors round. And resign to parent earth The loveliest form she e'er gave birth !" This new plece is, however, an exquisite little gem, and worthy even of Bunns; if it could have been possible for him to write in this styla; which, deferentially, we think not!" The Rounide.

And proper young lasses and a', man; But ken ye the Ronalds that live in the Birrele They carry the grie to them a', man? Their fathers's a laird, and weel he can spare't Braid money to tocher them a', man; l'o proper young men, he'll clink in the hen,'

Gowd guineas a hundred or twa, man There's ane they ca' Jean, I'll warrant ye've Few bonuler lasses, or braw man; But for seuse an' guid taste, she'll brag wi'

And a conduct that beautifies n', man. The charms o' tha main', the langer they shine, The mair admiration they draw, men; While peaches and cherries, and roses and lillies, They fade said they wither awa', man. If ye be for Miss Jean, tak' this frae n frien'. A hint o' a rival or twa, man;

The laird o' Blackbyre wad gang thro' the If that would entice her awa, man. The laird o' Brachead has been on his speed, For mair than a towinond or twa, man; The laird o' the Ford will straught on a boa If he cauna get her at a', man Then Annie comes in, the pride o' her kin': Sae sonsy and sweet, san fully complete.

She steam our affections aws', insn. If I should detail the pick and the wale O' lasses that live herawa', man, The fault wad be mine, if she didna shine The sweetest and best of them a', man. loe her mysel', but daurna weel tell-My poverty keeps me in awe man: for making o' rhymes, and working at times, Does little or naething at a', man.

Yet I would not choose to let her refuse, Nor liae't lu her power to say-na, man; For, though I be poor, unnoticed, obscure, My stomach's as proud as them a', man, Tho' I cauna ride in weel-booted pride, Or fies o'er the hills like a craw, man, I can hand up my head, wi' the best o' the bre Tho' fluttering ever see braw, man.

My coat and my vest they'nre Scotch o' best; O' pairs o' guid brecks I hae Iwa, man; And stockings and pumps, to put on my stumps, And ne'er a wrang steek in them a', man. My sarks they are few, but five they are new.

Twal hundred as white as the snaw, men; ten-shilling hat, a Holland cravat-There are no mony poets sua braw, man. never had freens, weel stockit in meaus. To leave me a hundred or twa, man; Nan weel-tochered aunts to wait on their drannts I never was canny at hoarding o' money, Or claughtint thegither at a', man; I've little to spend, and naething to lend,

But deevil a shilling I aw, man, cluden.

Ye holy walls that still aublime lfow strongly still your view displays The forms of ages long gone by Crowd thick on Fancy's wondering eye, And wake the soul to musings high. E'en now, as lost in thought profound, I view the solemn scene around. And pensive gaze with wistful eyes-O'er Clouden's wave with fond delay : Now on the rising gale swell high, And now in fainting murmurs die. The bird of eve flies sullen by Her home, these aisies and arches high; The choral hymn, that erst so clear,

That breaks the magic of my dream;

Wa give below two beautiful poems, said to advanced guard of the French and the rear be from the pen of "Auld Scotis's Bard." Net- guard of the Austrians, one of the young ther of them has ever been published in the armizons, Felicite Fernig, who bore the or collected works of Burns; though one of them deni of Duniouriez to the head of his col bears evident marks of his pen. We are willing unins, found herself, accompanied only with to risk our judgment in regard to the authenti- a diandful of French hussais, surrounded by that?" The most grateful parts of the pic. miles sweeps a river, from three to six miles tract it from the Glasgow Constitutional, she turned her bridle with a group of hus where it was originally published. It is said to be sais to rejoin the column, when she perceione of his earliest poems, and was obtained by ved a young officer of the Belgian volum teers who had been thrown from his horse the "belles of Manchine"-"Mies Smith, she by a shot, defending himself with his sabre against the hulans, who sought to slay him. Although this officer was unknown to her. Felicite rushed to his succor, killed with two pistol-shots two of the hulans, put the others to flight, dismounted from her horse, relieved the wounded mun, confided him to her hussars, accompanied him herself, to the military hospital, and returned to rejoin her general. This young officer was named Vanderwalen. Left in the hospitals of genuineness. It displays traces of more study, Brussels after the departure of the French and a higher degree of artistic effort than eny army, he forgot his wounds, but could never forget the heroine he had met with on the bears about it too many of the conventional field of carnage. The countenance of the phrases of poetdom, and savors too much of the female in the dress of a comrade in arms. precipitating herself into the melee to res cue him from death, and leaning afterward over his blood-stained bed in the military hospital, tenaciously kept place in his re

> membrance. When Dumouriez had fled to the enemy lamis, and the army had lost all trace of that of Brans. If we compare this with the the two young amazons whom it had drawn Address to Miss Caureshanes, which is nearest into its missortunes and exile. Vanderwalen through Germany in search of her to whom tion of the latter piece. We give a short extract vain the principal towns of the north, withfrom these verses to Miss C. (we hope she has out being able to obtain the slightest indicalong since dropped her cruelly uninepiring tion of the family of Fernig. He discovered them at last, refugees in the heart of Denmark. His gratitude ripened into love for the young girl, who had resumed the dress, the graces and the modesty of her sex. He espoused her, and brought her home to his own country. Theophile, her sister and companion in glory, followed Felicites to Brussels. She died there while yet young, without having been married. She cultivated the arts-was a musician and a poetess. like Vittoria Colonna. She left poeins stamped with masculine heroism, feminini sensibility, and worthy of accompanying her name to immortality.

> These two sisters, inseparable in life, in In Tarbolton, ye ken, there are proper young death as upon the field of battle, repose un der the same cypress-in a foreign land.-La Martine's Girondists.

Jeuny Lied and the Cottagers. It seems that Miss Jenny, being one

hose young ladies who much delight to se what can be seen, whilst staying at the Bath Hotel, ordered out her carriage, and picturesque village of Henbury; and here, as a matter of course, the party were shown the Henbury Cottages. Jenny was much gratified, nay, positively enchanted. She praised the neat arrangements of this peaceful spot, in whose very quietude and sim. plicity she seemed intuitively to sympathise. old women were busily employed with their that twenty years of widowhood have not knitting, whilst high above them, in a cage, a prisoned blackbird warbled its wood notes wild, making the lowly cot resound with days she showed her power over Lord Byron, its charming melody. The old cottagers she examined their knitting, and chatted influence over her new husband, the Marmarked. "Yes my lady, 'tis indeed a pretty creetur; we calls un Jenny Lind." Oh indeed,' remarked Jonny, with a smile; 'I fear you are too complimentary to that person; have you ever heard her sing?' 'La! no, my lady; it ain't the likes of we as she leel; they need exercise for their faculties, would care to sing to?" 'Then would you and a field for their efforts as much as their Lind, and I shall be happy to gratify you.' Whereupon she immediately sang one of bags. It is thoughtless to condemn them her pretty melodies, to the great delight of or laugh at them, if they seek to do more or her aged auditors, who, with many protestations of thankfulness, vowed that they should 'long remember the day when the sweet young lady paid 'em a visit.'-Bris. tol Mirror.

Power of Genius.

FRANCESCO FRANCIA was a goldsmith as well as a painter-designs for crockery are attributed to Raphael-Leonardo da Vinci invented necklaces-and Holbein designed brooches. Hogarth was apprenticed to a silverplate engraver, Raeburn to a goldsmith, Chantry to a carver and gilder, to learn to draw patterns. Great minds rise above the accidents of birth. Gainsborough was the son of a clothier-Barry of a seafaring person (a captain, it is said, trading between Cork and England)-Romney of a carpenter-Bacon of a cloth. worker-Lawrence of an innkeeper-Flax. picked him up with her finger and thumb, man of a dealer in plaster casts—Blake of and put him and his plough and his oxen a hosier; whilst Bird ornamented tea trays, into her apron, and carried them to her and Jackson began life as a country tailor. The School of a design was not established beetle is this, that I found wriggling in the as a hot-bed to the Royal Academy; nor ground?" But the mother said, "Put it should it now be metamorphosed into such. away, my child, we must be gone out of Students of real talent for the higher walks this land, for these people will dwell in it." of Art will cease to work uninterruptedly Grimm. for Spitafields or Manchester, for Storr and Mortimer, or Jennens and Bettridge-just as Stothard rose from patterns for silk to designs for 'Robinson Crusæ' and Rogere's we discover the folly of neglecting those 'Italy'-Chantry from carving and gilding things which concern human life, and invol. planted, if carefully attended to. They should, Children' at Lichfield-and Flaxman from fine ourselves to nature and reason. Fan round. If dry weather, the ensuing spring and multiplying casts, like Sarti or an Italian cies beyond the reach of understanding, and summer, they should be occusionally watered

Music. This Ranz de Vaches at once awakened his blooming childhood, and she arose out of the morning dew and out of her bower of rosebuds and slumbering flowers, and stepped before him in heavenly beauty, and smiled innocently and with her thousand hopes upon him, and said, "Look at me—how beautiful I am! We used to play 10.

There are eyes which need only to 190k out to the plants getting too old and sught in appearance. The Persian Tellow remains to call forth tones which might become the accompanying music of a life.—Madame de la Motte Fouque.

Close, so as 10 make them produce naw wood, and to prevent the plants getting too old and ugly in appearance. The Persian Tellow remains to play 10.

Standard Hybrid Chines, many of the Pillar and Standard Hybrid Chines, many of the Pillar and Standard Climbers, is 10 prupa them great riches, gay meadows, and bright gold, this left-and how pale thou art! O, play pleasure. - Tisck. with me again !"

Before which of us has not childhood

There are at least two memorable days is February-the fourteenth and the twentyecond. Kindly Saint Valentine smiles upin the first, and rains odors and oweeter billets doux wherever young folks are found; while on the other, honors, to which every year of our national life gives deeper and leeper significance, are paid to the Father four country. Two ennobled days in one short month are enough to give it interest; and the present February has the additional grace of the supplemental day, whose quadennial return gives to the unsought among he weaker sex, the precious privilege of nuisuing two difficrent bachelors into their company of ladies when the clock struck twelve on New Year's night, fled instantly, The nestled humlet of his unstained youth

with every mark of extreme terror, on being reminded that Leap-Year had now com-12ine for February, 1848. Ancodote of the Pope.

One day, as he was passing privately in inn of the distant streets of Transteverini, a considerable crowd was assembled round in old man, stretched upon the ground, and besting his head against the pavement in strong convulsions. "It is a Jew! it is Jew!" cried the people, and, restrained by he accursed name, not one afforded the poor man the least assistance. "It is a man!" cried the Pope, descending from his carriage and pressed through the crowd; "is a suffering creature, who must be succoured!" and, raising the poor Jew in hi arms, he placed him in his carriage and conducted him to his home, where he remained until his senses returned. The same day he sent him his physician, and the following day one of his secret chamberlains to make inquiries concerning him.

Emulating the Hangman.

When Balfour was executed in Dundee the writer of this tract was a mere boy, re siding a considerable distance from town. He distinctly recollects that only one res. pectable man in the district went to see the execution. When he returned a great anxiety was manifested both by young and old to hear the discription of the engine of death, and the awful spectacle of an execution. What influence did the relation of the facts have on the young? On the following day groups of boys might have been seen erecting imitation scaffolds, and suspending thereon kittens and sparrows. On the day after Mark Devlin's execution in Dundee a number of boys in the Hilltown, commenced, in a shed, to imitate the hangman; and, had it not been for the timely arrival accompanied by her friend Mrs. Grote, and of the father of one of the boys, in a few other parties, took a drive for the purpose of moments more his son would have been a enjoying the beautiful scenery for which our comse. (Remarks on death punishments.) work of imagination, the Natural should be much-favored neighborhood is so celebrated, During the Reign of Terror, toy-guillotines, Ideal, and the Ideal, Natural .- A. M. Amongst other places thus visited, was the for destroying mice or rats were common

enough among the boys of Paris. Marrings of the Country Guicefoll. On Thursday week the Countess Guicci oli was married to the Marquis de Boissy. at the chapel of the palace of Luxembourg. The marriage has created a considerable Having taken the round and surveyed the sensation in Paris, where both parties are exterior of the buildings, she at last entered well known, and has given rise to an infinity one of the dwellings, where she was re- of jokes at the expense of the young couple. ceived by two of the aged occupants. The Among others, an anecdote is given to prove Rahel. diminished the influence exercised by the fuir bride over her admirers. In her younger by inducing him to give up the publication and Jenny were soon on intimate terms; of "Don Juan;" and now she shows her away in a most affable manner. "What a quis de Boissy, by extracting from him a beautiful bird is yours," she at last rc. solemn promise not to speak in the Chamber of Peers more than three times a week.

Women are supposed to be very calm generally; but women feel just as men like to hear her, do you think?' 'Ah, that I brothers do; they suffer from too rigid a reshould, indeed,' was the reply of one. 'And straint, too absolute a stagnation, precisely I, ton,' said the other; she must be a dear as men would suffer; and it is narrow-mind. tened in her clear blue eyes, 'I am Jenny to making puddings and knitting stockings, to playing on the piano and embroidering learn more than custom has pronounced ne-

cessary for their sex .- Jane Eure. The Builing Proofen strong in | Death.

Lord Campbell, in one of the notes to his Lives of the Lord Chancellors" relates a curious anecdote of Lord Tenterden. The "ruling passion" breathed itself out only with life itself, in this noble, upright, and most unimaginative judge. As Napoleon passed from dreams of battle, so Lord Tenterden from visions of plaintiff and defendant. "He expired," says Lord Campbell "with these words on his lips: Ger temen and Stothard was apprenticed in Spitalfields of the jury, you will now consider of your verdict.

Flunish Lagend.

There was once a giantess who had daughter, and the child saw a hustiandman ploughing in the field. Then she ran and mother and said, "Mother, what sort of a

Having searched into all kinds of science. to modelling the bust of Scott, the statue of ving ourselves in difficulties about questions Watt, and the monument of the 'Two that are but mere notions; we should con- wind moving them, and then well mulched Boy, to glorious designs for the 'lliad' and which have yet been made the objects of all requires to be observed. With the exception of the disputes, errors, and superstitions that have prevailed in the world—such notional mysteries cannot be made subservient to the sorts, such as the Hybrid Chiuas, Hybrid Bourright uses of humanity. - Socrates.

There are eyes which need only to look

The fulness of life—a healthful, power. and a fair long paradise behind the moun- ful feeling of existence—stands in need o tains; but now thou hast nothing of all a certain melancholy to deepen the sense of

One solitary philosopher may be great, We celebrate nobler obsequies to those been a thousand times called up by music? virtuous, and happy in the depth of pover-

An Extract

RY JAMPY STREET, I. LOWELL.

Force never yet gained one true victory The outward man, by pike and ball o'or-argued. The absolute Man, ou whom the buses rest, Deep under-ground, of the infrangible State. Stands up defiant, plotting loyalty To one poor banished, homeless, hunted thought. The dethroned image of a native land.

Naver was city-wall so strong as Peace : This founded sure on the soul's primitive rock. iles back upon the baffled engineer: The mine at its foundations tags in vain : An olive-wreath, atreteled harmlessly acros Its open gales, anchants all enemies. So that the trumpet balks the knilted lips.
That would have jurred it with the trampling

very fastnesses. One determined celibat of our acquaintance, who chanced to be in a And hushing back its hoarse and quarreleome voica, Like a disbanded soldier when he sees With its slim steeple quivering in the sun, Pipes with repentant note the gay recall. nenced. But we can tell him that flight | What hath the conqueror for all his toll?

will be of no avail. Che sara sara. What So many men from men turned murderers : s written in our foreheads must be accomplished; and leap-year only smoothes the way for the decrees of Fate.—Union Mago many vultures gorged with human flesh . So many widows made, so many orplians so many cinders for so many homes : So many caps flung up as there are fools:
And, when his shattering and ungoveraed course
Is ruu at longth, he drops, a mass inert,
Like a speut cannon-ball, which a child's foot Spurns at lu play—what further need of him? Peace will not brook to have her snowy leaves

Turned rudely by those crimson smutching thumbs; The smooth civilian elbows him aside: Like an old armor he is hung in the hall. For idle men to count the dista upon, A buttress for the spider's hanging bridge. And for his country what hath this roan con-

quered?
A kindred people's everlasting hate, The bloody drain of untamed provinces: Those are ill crops whose sickle is the sword. And for himself? I never heard that any Dared knock at lifeaven's gate with his reeking

Or lift the next life's latch with bloody hands The nerry plough-boy whistling to his leam, The noisy mason and the carpenter Efface the ruinous letters wherewith ha Essayed to carve an everlasting name. The tyrannous lion preys upon the lamb Men fear him and instal him king of beasts, Yet prize the wool above the ravening cisus

William the Conqueror. llis eye was cold and cruel; yet at times t flash'd with merriment: his bearing bold, And save when he had purposes in hand, Reckless of those around him, insomuch He scarce would seem to know that they were

thers. Yet was he not devoid of courtly arts: And when ha wished to win, or if it chanced some hutnor of amenity came o'er him, He could be bland, attractive, frankly gay, nsidianaly soft; but aye beneath Was fire, which, whether by cold ashes agreen'd Or lambent flames that lick'd whom at a word They might devour, was unextinguished still.

Formerly it was the fashion to preach the Natural, now it is the Ideal. People too often forget that these things are pio. foundly compatible; that, in a beautiful

Taylar's Ene of the Conquest.

Be Charitable. Not to give to the poor is to take from nin; not to feed the hungry if thou hast it, is the utmost of thy power to kill him; that, therefore, thou mayest avoid both sacrilege and murder, be charitable. - Quarles'

The less tenderness a man has in his nature, the more he requires from others. -

The faults of women originate mostly in the faults of men. - Landor.

AGRICULTURAL

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING THE FARMER -It s calculated that the division of the occupations of men in the United States is nearly in the following proportions :-

Number engaged in Internal Navigation 33,076 Ocean the learned professions 65,255 Commerce 119,607 Manufacturers 791,749 Agriculture

3,719,951 Thus it will be seen that those who are engaged in agriculture are three and a half times rater in number than those in all the other divisions. The agriculturalists consequently have the physical and numerical power, and can al any time control every government in the Unil, tou, said the other; she must be a deal as men would suffer; and it is narrow-mind. creetur. 'Well, then,' said the fair quesed in their more privileged fellow-creatures and give tone to public optniou. But do they? No, Indeed, for however powerful tioner, as something very like a tear glis to say that they ought to confine themselves they may be in number, they are weak in induence, and this srises from want of proper educaiten. The sixty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty five, engaged in the learned professions, are ntellectually stronger than the three millions, seven hundred and nineteen thousand, nine hundred and fifty one, engaged in agriculture, and therefore rule them. If it were not so, sevan ighths of the offices in the country would not be held by lawyers and doctors; nor we ald all the colleges and high schools be ende ded principally for the benefit of the learned professions. Farmers, when will you are use yaurselves to the dignity and importancy of your calling, and ducate yourselves to hat height of intelligence which will make ou the rulers instead of the ruled of the order professions? There is surely nothing to prevent this if you will only be true to your elves. Look at the millions annually thre an away upon the horrid barbarities of war or the preparations for it, and the honors that

are awarded to those engaged in shedding a brether's blood, and compare these with the pitiful and downright contemptible same which are grudgingly doled out for your benefit. Every occupation in the country seems to be bountifully provided for, save that of the farmer, and surely no one la to blame for this but yourselves. for if you choose, you need only spenk to your servants, your rulers, and a reform might be had at once. Ponder these things well, then, and in the Legislatures, assembled this winter, speak out and demand equal benefits with the most favored of the other professions .- Amer. Agriculturist.

CULTURE OF ROSES.—In cultivating roses nothing delights in rich soil more than this hand-sonie flower. They should always be planted in a composition of stiff loom, retten dung, or leaf monid. Where roses have grown strong after three or four years standing, thay may be taken up, the ground well renewed, the roots praned, as well as their shoots very much thianed and then planted in the same situation, they will then produce as fine blooms as when first transplanted from the nursery. This should always be done in the early part of November. considered the best months for pruning; many bons, with some of the strongest growing Noisetts and Bourbons, requireavery little pruning; about every third year they should be pruned in

Roses, and Standard Climbers, is to prune them in pretty close, just after they have done flowering. They will then produce new shoots the same summer, and flower abundantly the next senson. Fabruary and March are considered the best months for pruning Teas and Chines. In protecting roses, the past severe winter has fully proved the necessity for protecting all the Tea kinds, with many of the Chinas such as Sniphurea superba, Infidelites de Lisetta, Alexina, &c. Very faw young plants have survived except where protected. Dry litter or chort dung should be laid round the plant, while branches of Fir or Fern should be stuck round, for break the severity of the front.—E. P. Preseto break the severity of the front.—E. P. Francie, Horford.